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Election Cost: Will Spending Be Restricted?

New Proposal is that Each Party be Limited by Law To Million Each

Reach Peak in '36

G. O. P. Spent Most of Total $10,900,000 and Both Have Deficits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Considerably more money was spent in the 1936 presidential campaign than ever before.

It was the third time in recent American history that the election failed to go to the party which spent more.

These, facts became known as the special Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures prepared its final report for Congress showing a record total outlay of approximately $13,000,000 in this year's presidential contest.

The announcement immediately led to renewed talk of a law to place a top limit on campaign spending.

In 1928—at the height of prosperity—the combined expenditures of the Republican and Democratic National Committees ran to a little over $7,000,000. In 1932 the total fell sharply.

New Heights This Year

This years final figures will show that expenditures have risen to new heights, with the Republican National Committee disbursing approximately $7,400,000 and the Democratic National Committee, $3,400,000—or nearly $11,000,000. In addition, minor party organizations spent more than usual.

Only twice before this has the election been won by the party which spent less in the campaign. In 1916, when the Wilson record was more pleasing to most farm and labor groups than to business as a whole, the Republicans spent about twice as much for the Charles E. Hughes campaign as the Democrats spent in re-electing their candidate. Again, four years ago, the Republican National Committee reported slightly larger expenditures than the Democrats. History shows that the Republican party has almost always been wealthier of the two major parties.

Democrats Soar in 1912

Only in 1912 when the bolt of the Progressives under Theodore Roosevelt occurred did the Democrats have a larger campaign fund than the Republicans.

Neither party raised as much money as it spent. According to Postmaster General James A. Farley, the Democrats will have to meet a deficit of approximately $500,000 while the Republican chairman, John Hamilton, says his committee incurred a debt of "something over $1,000,000."

The unprecedented size of this year's bill has set political economists thinking about ways of cutting this quadrennial outlay from the people's pocketbooks. Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut has proposed that all campaigns be paid for by the Government with an equal allowance for each candidate.

A New Proposal

A second suggestion came today from A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General in President Wilson's Cabinet. He would limit the total outlay for each party to $1,000,000, to pay for all campaigns of presidential, senatorial and congressional candidates. A severe penalty would be imposed on any person contributing more than $25,000 in a single political campaign.

Just what the committee will recommend to Congress in its formal report has not yet been decided, but it is probable that in view of the trouble committee examiners have had this year tracing funds as they were transferred from one branch of the national committee to another there will be an effort made to introduce a simplified form for reports made in accordance with the Corrupt Practices Act.

Committee officials indicated, too, that they might recommend the establishment of a permanent agency to study campaign spending, either as a joint committee of the House and Senate or as an independent unit in one of the executive departments.

Tokyo Launches Arms Program To Equal Strength of Soviet; Half Budget for Munitions

Japanese War Office Issues Pamphlet Estimating Russian Strength in Far East and Demanding Speed-Up to Be Ready for "A Possible Future War"

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Japan, joined with Germany in a pledge against communism, made known today her desire to build quickly an army equal to that of Soviet Russia.

The huge armament is necessary, the War Office declared, to "prevent war and to hold Japan's life-line on the (Asiatic) Continent," against both China and Russia.

A pamphlet setting forth the War Ministry's ambitions was avowedly intended to prepare the nation for large-scale increases in the country's armaments—almost half of the 1936-37 budget appropriation approved last week by the Cabinet was for armaments.

More for Navy

The army was given $205,000,000 and the navy $194,480,000.

Japan, through Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of Marine, announced that the navy also will be enlarged as soon as parliament approves the new budget estimates.

The War Office pamphlet asserted: "Consideration of the military strengths of the Soviet Union and China shows that Japan's continental armaments, so important for national defense, are extremely inadequate. Both to prevent war and to hold Japan's life-line on the Continent, replenishment of military armaments is a matter of urgent necessity.

"The Far Eastern strength of the Soviet Union in time of peace is 15 divisions of infantry, 1000 or so airplanes, divided into more than 100 air units, and about 1000 tanks.

"In addition, the Soviets have constructed impregnable fortresses on the border and are in a position to pounce on Manchoukuo at a moment's notice, glaring across the frontier with the eyes of a tiger. (Moscow said today her army has 7000 airplanes.)

Air Raids on Tokyo

"And what is the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchoukuo? Numerically, it is only a third or a fourth of the Soviet, and it has but a fraction of the Soviet planes and tanks. With this weak strength, Japan is patrolling a border extending 5000 kilometers, maintaining peace and order in an area equivalent to France and Germany together and guarding railways extending 10,000 kilometers.

"In a possible future war, enemy planes can be expected, immediately on its outbreak, to attempt air raids on Tokyo and the principal military

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Avenol Convokes League's Council On Spanish Issue

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—Secretary General Joseph A. C. Avenol today convoked the League of Nations Council to discuss the Spanish Socialist Government's protest on Italian and German recognition of the insurgent general, Francisco Franco.

Mr. Avenol sent messages to 15 members of the League Council asking them whether they preferred to meet Dec 7 or Dec. 14 and requested replies by Dec. 1 so that a definite date could be set for the meeting.

The development followed a series of behind-the-scenes maneuvers of European diplomats who opposed the Spanish-requested convocation as liable to bring new complications in the already delicate European situation.

The decision was made after neutral Spaniards in Geneva allied neither with the Government of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero nor with General Franco declared that the war in Spain was no longer a civil strife but a "world war of political philosophies which temporarily is being fought out on Spanish soil."

Geneva diplomats were anxious over what attitude Italy would take in her reply to Mr. Avenol's message because although she is still a permanent member of the Council, she has boycotted all activities of the League of Nations in pursuance of Premier Mussolini's assertion that he would rejoin the League only after it recognized Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Italian recognition of General Franco precluded her acceptance of Premier Largo Caballero's regime as the official Spanish Government, therefore informed observers believed that Italy might refuse to admit the Valencia Government had any right to ask for a Council session.

The situation would be complicated further, these observers felt, if General Franco should send a delegate to the Council session as a "rightful representative of Spain."

Paris Debt Talk Unlikely to Alter Dec. 15 Default

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 30—The advisability of France making a "token payment" on Dec. 15 when the next war debt installment falls due at Washington was discussed by U. S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt and French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos today, it was officially announced at the United States Embassy.

Mr. Bullitt conferred with M. Delbos at the Quai d'Orsay today, but although the debt problem was carefully studied no definite proposal nor precise suggestions were advanced or considered according to American Chancellery officials.

France Ready to Talk

The impression in well-informed circles remains that no payment will be made Dec. 15, France merely indicating in a note her readiness to reopen negotiations and to submit suggestions eventually with a view to a general settlement.

The Germano-Japanese anti-communistic accord and its potential repercussions on Franco-American relations is also understood to have been discussed by Mr. Bullitt and M. Delbos, though no official acknowledgment of this has been made.

Tightens Democratic Ties

The general effect of this anti-Communist bloc will be to strengthen the ties between the "three great democracies," France, the United States and Great Britain, it is felt here.

M. Delbos will publicly and formally announce that France is henceforth prepared to assume the same obligations toward Britain as those publicly reiterated recently on behalf of Britain toward France by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, it is stated in official circles.

The French assurances, it is understood, will obligate France to come with all her armed forces to the aid

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Bill to License U. S. Business Is Facing Snag

Roosevelt Legal Advisers Expect Setback By Supreme Court

Revival of NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Government experts who have been studying the O'Mahoney federal incorporation bill, backed by the American Federation of Labor at its Tampa, Fla., meeting, have concluded that its features are unconstitutional and they will so report to the President, it is authoritatively learned here.

Talk of a revived NRA have centered around the O'Mahoney bill since the election, the proposal being that under a system of federal incorporation or licensing, the Government could impose minimum standards of wages, hours and labor, subject to the penalty of a canceled license.

Lawyers Study Bill

This short-cut to avoid constitutional amendment, however, would be ruled out by the Supreme Court, in the opinion of lawyers who have been studying the matter in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood. Lawyers making the study are from the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice. Their verdict has nothing to do with the justice or social merit of the O'Mahoney-Mead proposal. They simply have reached the conclusion that the formula offered, so far as its legal standing goes, would be held invalid by a majority of the Supreme Court unless the latter departed widely from its previous utterances.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the second press conference after the election, referred newspaper men to a government study of the O'Mahoney project which he announced was being made. No formal statement of attitude has come from those making the study, but it is learned reliably that their investigations have brought them to a general agreement as to the invalidity of the O'Mahoney formula.

Reserved to States

A majority of the Supreme Court has from time to time ruled that Congress might not regulate conditions of employment, a field reserved to the states, merely by pretending that interstate commerce was being regulated, nor by levying a tax which was not intended to raise revenue.

Opinions throwing out the child labor law laid down this policy. More recently, under the New Deal, the majority of the court has extended this view by knocking out, 5 to 4, the New York minimum wage law for women and children. The court majority held the New York statute was an arbitrary and oppressive exercise of the police power because it infringed the "freedom of contract" of women and children and their employers, amounting to a deprivation of liberty without due process of law. The dissenting view written by Associate Justice Harlan Stone and concurred in by the Chief Justice, found "it difficult to imagine any grounds, other than our own personal economic predilections," for throwing out the law.

Whatever subsequent modifications of Supreme Court attitude there may be, in this or other cases, the precedents heretofore laid down strongly indicate the unconstitutionality of the O'Mahoney bill, in the opinion of the consulting lawyers. If some alternative to a direct constitutional amendment exists, they say, at least this is not it.

Flying Down to Rio—On Way to Buenos Aires

EASTERN AIR LINES

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Nine Women to Present Peace Mandate to Pan-American Conference

Janet Clapper Presents a Bouquet From Mrs. Roosevelt to Miss Mabel Vernon, a Member of the Delegation From Wilmington. Others in the Party Were: Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, Countess Alain Dedons de Pierrefou of Boston, Mrs. Albert Deane of White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. Lionel Sutro of New York City, Mrs. Cecil Ira McReynolds of Washington, D. C., Mrs. E. W. Frost of Texarkana, Ark., Mrs. P. J. Simmon of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Eve Carrette of New York

Roosevelt Lands at Buenos Aires; Conference Agenda Takes Form

Defensive Policy Based on Monroe Doctrine Takes Prominent Place

Six Objectives Listed

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 30 (AP)—Evolution of a continental doctrine to safeguard the Americas against aggression and to keep them out of foreign entanglements emerged yesterday as one of the major questions before the Pan-American Peace Conference opening tomorrow.

Preliminary discussions by delegations from the American Republics revealed widespread, growing interest in the idea of a defensive Pan-American policy—which would not prohibit freedom of individual action whenever circumstances demand.

While details of the new doctrine evolved from basic principles of the Monroe Doctrine, all delegates emphasized that the proposal was not an extension of the Monroe declaration but a new pact guaranteed by all countries and serving the common interests of all.

Several Central American delegates, who have already proclaimed President Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy" as opening the way to a new and friendlier Pan-American era, were among those most interested in a new and unified continental policy.

Banded Against Interference

This policy, they said, should contain a pronouncement of American nations' solidarity against outside interference.

Foreign Minister Luis Manuel Debayle, chief of the Nicaraguan delegation, declared the United States President's non-intervention policy and withdrawal of marines from Haiti were among friendly gestures which convinced Latin-American nations the United States now is a friendly neighbor without designs on the southern continent.

Other Central American envoys added that since the American nations gathered here as equals to consolidate their common aspirations for peace, now was the time to enunciate a Pan-American policy of warning against outside interference—guaranteed fully by all concerned.

Although there previously had been some diplomatic hints of opposition to the proposed new pact, exchange of opinions today brought no pronouncements unfavorable to the idea.

Lamas' Support Is Expected

Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine foreign minister and chairman of the conference, did not express his nation's views—but his record as an advocate of peace and friendly cooperation climaxed by capture of the

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Argentina Greets Roosevelt at Sea

By the Associated Press

Aboard the U. S. S. Chester,
At Sea, Nov. 29

The cruisers Indianapolis and Chester, bearing President Roosevelt and his party to Buenos Aires, today were given a colorful welcome at sea by an Argentine squadron of 11 vessels.

The battleships Rivadavia and Moreno, the cruiser Almirante Brown and two divisions of four destroyers each contacted the United States vessels 250 miles from Montevideo. There was a calm sea and a bright sun. Salutes of 21 guns were fired by the Argentine battleships and the cruiser. American flags were raised.

The American cruisers proceeded at low speed during the ceremonies with their white-clad crews manning the rails. Blue and white Argentine flags were flown. The Argentine squadron then escorted the American vessels down the coast.

Meeting of Presidents of Argentina and the U. S. Marks Epochal Event

21 Nations Gather

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, acclaimed by hundreds of thousands, reached here today for the opening tomorrow night of the 21-nation peace conference which grew out of his initiative.

The Cruiser Indianapolis, which carried the President on his 12-day trip from Charleston, S. C., docked amid the cheers of a huge throng on shore and the shrieks of whistles on hundreds of vessels in Buenos Aires harbor. The Indianapolis reached the flower-bedecked dock at 1:34 p. m. (11:35 a. m. eastern standard time.)

James Roosevelt, the President's son, was the first ashore. He shook hands with Argentine President Justo and others in the reception group.

Drawn up at the quay gates, on

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 30

Spain—Catalonia Strengthens Loyalist Resistance

Spanish insurgents warn Madrid to make ready for a "general attack," but apparently it is not Madrid that should have been warned. It is the insurgents themselves. For the Loyalist Government, proclaiming that the back of the rebel drive is broken, falls upon the insurgents at four points.

Considerable success is claimed by the Government for its drive into Burgos province, where, they insist, they have penetrated to within 45 miles of the rebel headquarters in the town of Burgos. Advances are also reported for the Loyalists in Guadalajara province, 70 miles northeast of Madrid and along the extreme north coast, where Aragon, Asturias and Bilbao are under government siege. For the second time the Government assails the rebel base at Talavera de la Reina.

These counter offensives, combined with continued resistance to the rebel siege of Madrid, suggest that the rebels are in a much worse situation than was the case two weeks ago. Sudden resurgence of government strength is attributed primarily to the entry of Catalonia into the war on the Loyalists' side and to vastly improved military leadership.

Flight—Mollison After Cape Town Record

Capt. James A. Mollison, holder of the Atlantic air speed record for the eastward crossing, and Capt. Edouard Corniglion Molinier, French co-pilot, are buffeting the heat pockets along the Nile. Leaving Croydon, Eng., yesterday at 9:31 in the monoplane Dorothy, these fliers, bent on smashing the London to Cape Town record, refueled at Marseilles, France, flew the Mediterranean, and have now reached Khartum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, after taking off from Cairo.

There is a family angle to the flight since the holder of the London to Cape Town record is Captain Mollison's wife, Amy Mollison. Her record is 3 days, 6 hours and 26 minutes to Cape Town and 4 days, 16 hours and 18 minutes return. Captain Mollison hopes to make the round trip in 5 days.

Arms—Powers Exchange Military Boastings

The tailors of Mars take no holiday over the week end.

The All-Union Congress of Soviets, meeting in farewell session in Moscow, hears Russian military leaders announce that Russia has more than 7000 airplanes, and proclaim that these planes represent the world's largest air force. And then as if to reveal the futile mechanics of armament competition, these Russian militarists warn that, if Germany trains 70,000 pilots, Russia will train 100,000.

Russia uses Germany as its pace setter in arms production; Japan uses Russia. A pamphlet from the Japanese War Ministry announces that Japan must have as large an army in the Far East as Russia has. This means that the already burdened Japanese farmer and wage earner must prepare for sudden increases in arms expenditures.

Even Premier Blum of France, whose pacifism was extreme in his opposition days, warningly proclaims that France has the strongest army on the European continent, barring that of one other power. That other power is Russia, and France is allied with it.

Great Britain reveals sudden concern lest the Buenos Aires peace conference should bar arms shipments to Europe, and thus shut off supplies for the British rearmament program.

And finally, as if to gild the lily—a tiger lily—the Italian Deputies, 393 of them, all dress in military uniforms for one of their last assemblies.

Peace—Roosevelt Received in Argentina

Buenos Aires has had its big show for President Roosevelt—a flag waving, heel clicking, uniformed pageant, so colorful that the mauve fruit of the jacaranda trees along the Avenida Alvear paled in contrast. Perhaps the nine Argentine warships that escorted the American presi-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Revolt in Ecuador Is Declared Work Of Political Bloc

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 29 (AP)—It was officially announced today that 29 persons were killed and 69 wounded in the unsuccessful revolt of a regiment in the Ecuadorian army Saturday.

Many persons were arrested in the uprising, including Pedro Velasco Ibaira, brother of Former President Ibarra, and several unidentified foreigners. The daily newspaper El Dia was closed and its director, Ricardo Jaramillo, was imprisoned.

Dictator Frederico Paez issued a statement declaring the revolt entirely suppressed and promising "energetic punishment for the bad Ecuadorians who participated."

"I wish to express to the nation," his statement read, "the Government's determination to maintain order. This revolt represents solely the work of resentful politicians who tried to corrupt the simple soul of the soldier for their own personal advantages."

Double Taxes By Nation And State Exposed

Treasury Report Brings Demand for Reduction of Inequalities

Load Is Increasing

States Are Found to Take in One Dollar for Every Two of Federal Taxation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The greatly increased and still increasing dips that state governments take into taxpayers' pockets in fields already covered by the Federal Government are comprehensively analyzed in a report on double taxation issued by the Treasury today. Not least important are figures showing that 1936 collections are running from 13 per cent to 73 per cent higher than 1935 in several major categories.

Between 1930 and 1935, the number of states applying many of these taxes has pyramided. In 1930, only two states collected a sales tax, and now there are 25; 15 collected individual income taxes then, now there are 28; 16 collected corporation income taxes, compared with 28 today; 3 collected liquor taxes and 47 do today; 16 collected tobacco excise taxes and licenses against 23 today.

States Add to Burden

Altogether, on these levies, plus estate and inheritance taxes, gasoline taxes, and motor vehicle licenses and registrations, state governments in 1935 collected no less than $1,654,800,000. In the same period the Federal Government—although not collecting the motor and sales taxes—took in $2,271,400,000 from the same categories. Roughly, the states took one dollar for every two the Federal Government was reaping from these major tax fields.

And as for the states, like the Federal Government, the harvest is getting even more fruitful. Figures on 1936 collections—which are about 75 per cent complete—show increases over 1935 as follows: individual income taxes, 46 per cent; corporation income taxes, 73 per cent; gasoline taxes, 13 per cent; general sales tax, 23 per cent; liquor excise taxes, licenses and liquor store profits, 28 per cent; tobacco excise taxes and licenses, 41 per cent.

Rise Evident in 1935

These taxes, while collected in 1936, covered periods mostly falling within the calendar year 1935, showing that already in 1935 business conditions had improved sufficiently to send governmental revenues shooting upward. Comparable figures covering 1936, to be collected in 1937, undoubtedly would show vastly increased totals.

Double taxation is generally accounted an evil, because it falls with great inequality upon different taxpayers, and Senator William H. King (D), Utah, after seeing the Treasury report, today proposed that a conference be called to discuss reduction of these inequalities.

Best illustration of the vagaries of double taxation is shown by the concentration of collections in relatively few states. Nearly one half of the estate and inheritance taxes were collected by New York and Pennsylvania. Three states—Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin—regularly collected considerably more than four fifths of the individual income taxes.

Corporation Incomes

California, New York, North Carolina, and Wisconsin collected over two-thirds of the corporation income taxes. California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Ohio, collected three-fourths of the sales taxes in 1934 and two-thirds of them in 1935. Louisiana, Ohio, and Texas collected about one-half of the tobacco taxes from 1932 to 1935.

The motor taxes were naturally less concentrated, since all states applied them, but eight states collected about half of the money from registrations and licenses, and 45 per cent of the gasoline taxes during the period. In the last two fiscal years, nine states collected 70 per cent of the total liquor taxes.

Collection from the eight state-imposed taxes constitute about two-thirds of the total collections from taxes imposed by the states.

How Collections Pile Up

They amounted to $1,655,000,000 in 1935, $1,376,000,000 in 1934, $1,109,000,000 in 1933, $1,165,000,000 in 1932, $1,253,000,000 in 1931, and $1,263,000,000 in 1930. Aggregate collections dropped by $154,000,000 or 12 per cent between 1930 and 1933, but increased by $546,000,000 or 49 per cent between 1933 and 1935, while 1936 collections are on a steep up-grade.

The increase of 31 per cent between 1930 and 1935 was accomplished mainly by the addition of new taxes, rather than by greater collections of existing taxes. Thus declines in individual taxes between these dates were: estate and inheritance taxes 45.1 per cent, individual income taxes 26 per cent, corporation income taxes 45.7 per cent, motor vehicle registrations and licenses 9.9 per cent. The net increase came because of gasoline taxes, 25.4 per cent in excess of 1930, general sales taxes and liquor taxes, virtually 100 per cent in excess, and tobacco excise taxes and licenses, 31 per cent up.

A substantial portion of the collections is shared by the states with local governments. In 1934, about 23 per cent was shared. In those states sharing such taxes, about half of

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Economics in the News

Trade Embargoes in War Time—What the United States Has in View at Buenos Aires—Keeping Out of War

By H. B. E.

By far the most important subject under discussion at Buenos Aires is neutrality in case of a non-American war. Secretary Hull wants to see the neutrality policy of the United States extended to the Americas.

Under the present neutrality legislation the United States would shut off the export of munitions to all belligerents. The statutory definition of munitions is pretty narrow. It extends merely to fighting materials. But the implements of war are now almost anything and everything, and the hope of those whom I might call insulationists is to shut off much more trade than mere war-waging munitions. They will have an opportunity to make their voice heard when the existing law expires on May 1, 1937.

Their agitation will be a renewal of the effort they made in the last Congress when they tried to widen the scope of the embargoes. The effort took shape in the Pittman-McReynolds bill. This would have given the President discretion to broaden the embargoes to include other materials used in the conduct of war in excess of average, normal exports. The Senate voted it down, but the insulationists will doubtless return to the attack, with Senator Nye probably trying to make such a measure super-insulationist, i. e., an insurance of an almost hermetically sealed America.

World a Big Neighborhood

It is doubtful whether such measures can of themselves keep the United States out of war.

As we saw in the "hot money" debate, the world is a great neighborhood, and the United States has all kinds of ties with the world. Some of them are like transatlantic cables: We do not see them, but we know that they exist. If foreign war breaks out, they will rise immediately to the surface, obvious even to those who do not seem, at least from their contributions to the neutrality debate, to realize their existence.

Besides, the American people still have to be tested in the fire of self-denial. Over 100 years ago Jefferson tried to insulate the United States against contact with the Napoleonic wars. He tried to do so with an extended list of embargoes. They broke down dismally. The hard-headed Yankees insisted upon running the self-imposed blockades in order to reap war profits from both sides. As a result, the United States entered the wars, though it was such a puny one that the historians call it "Mr. Madison's little war." The difficulties of insulation, indeed, will be tremendous.

Nobody knows this better than Secretary Hull. Hence his preoccupation with neutrality—or, to use a much more descriptive word, embargoes—at Buenos Aires. Insulation is feasible, to his view, only if the United States can create a Pan American neutrality bloc.

Like Old Neutrality Leagues

To those with a sense of history such a bloc would be like the old Neutrality Leagues. In the past there have been several of them. The general experience has been that, in order to remain neutral, the leagues have had to "wage" neutrality, i. e., fight those who would violate it. That was what "Mr. Madison's little war" amounted to. It is, of course, a *reductio ad absurdum*. If you are going to "wage" neutrality, you do not keep out of foreign wars.

But the Hull concept of a Neutrality League is different. It would try to do two things:

1. Obtain some agreement from potential belligerents of minimum neutral rights on the high seas, so that the minimum intercourse of neutrals with a war-torn world would be recognized during war time.
2. Make the neutral area so big and varied that the neutrals could dispense with their commercial reliance upon the belligerents and the neighbors of belligerents and yet maintain a reasonable standard of living.

It came as somewhat of a surprise when Mr. Hull in the last Congress spoke of "neutral rights." All the

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Soviets Warn Baltic Nations Not to Be Fascist Springboard; Leaders Boast of Air Defense

MOSCOW, Nov., 30 (AP)—Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of Commissars (Premier), yesterday professed Russia's love for the German people, as distinct from their leaders, after an announcement that 7000 airplanes and 100,000 pilots will soon be ready to defend the Soviet Union.

M. Molotoff received a tumultuous ovation when he told the eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets that the National Socialist attitude is one of barbarism and cruelty. These fascists, he said, are destroying culture and advocating monstrous racial theories.

Jewish Persecution

'Their persecution of Jews is in marked contrast with our respect for this race which gave us Karl Marx. Hitler is using the laws of scapegoats for his nation's internal difficulties whereas in the Soviet Union active anti-Semites are shot."

Earlier, the Congress heard a warning to Baltic nations to "mind their own business" and keep away from fascism.

"If the planes of German fascists threaten our country, woe unto them," declared Corps Commander Krhipin, assistant commander of the Red Army air forces in an address before the Congress.

"Germany says she will have 70,000 fliers in the near future," he said. "We answer that we will have at least 100,000. It is not a fantastic figure.

"The Society for Preparedness and Defense alone will graduate 8000 pilots in 1936."

Commander Krhipin's report gave the Congress more and more a warlike appearance, following the sessions at which 1700 per cent increases in naval armaments were revealed and Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff charged that Germany and Japan had signed a secret military pact which he linked with two recent Far Eastern border clashes.

Ready for Emergency

"We are not afraid of aerial armament by capitalist countries. We have forged our own powerful air fleet. In quality, quantity and morale it is the most powerful air fleet in the world," Commander Krhipin proclaimed.

"A year ago Marshal Tukhachevsky reported to the Seventh Congress a 330 per cent increase in army aviation in four years. Today the number of planes is more than four times that in 1932.

"We have hundreds of new planes with a speed of 450 kilometers per hour. I am happy on behalf of the Red Air Fleet to report that our machines and men always are ready for action."

There are now 12,000 airplanes for war in "capitalist" countries, he continued, and predicted that within the next two years there would be 18,000.

A Comparison

"That is a terrible figure. If during the whole World War Germany dumped on England, France and Russia 27,000 tons of bombs, today this amount would be transported in five flights.

"If the planes of German fascists threaten our country, woe unto them. For the Soviet will unleashed all its war weapons against them."

From Andrei A. Zhdanoff, Leningrad party leader, came the warning to Baltic countries to steer clear of fascist intrigues against Russia.

"We in Leningrad are sitting at one of the windows looking abroad," he said. "Around us are a number of small countries which dream of big adventures or allow big adventures to manipulate on their small territories."

Baltic States Warned

As an example, Mr. Zhdanoff named Finland, which, he said, "offers herself as a springboard for fascism. If they do not mind their own business we may be compelled to open our window a little wider and call the Red Army into defensive action."

Observers coupled this with repeated warnings by Commissar Voroshiloff that the Red Army will meet the enemy "on territory from which he comes," and interpreted Mr. Zhdanoff's remarks as a warning to Finland and other Baltic states that they will be the battleground if war should be declared against the Soviet Union.

Traffic Fatalities Up for '36 in U. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The National Safety Council today computed traffic fatalities at a total of 29,850 for the first 10 months of 1936. In the first 10 months of 1935 the count was 29,680.

Statician R. L. Forney announced yesterday that pedestrian fatalities increased 2 per cent, including a 10 per cent advance in the number killed between the ages of five and 14. Fatalities in other kinds of vehicle accidents declined 1 per cent.

In October the Safety Council's records showed 3930 fatalities, compared with 3850 in October, 1935. It was the sixth consecutive month in which the toll exceeded that of the corresponding month of 1935.

Favorable, he said, was a comparison based on relative gasoline consumption in 1936 and 1935. Figuring that 10 per cent more gasoline was used in 1936, he computed the fatalities per 10,000,000 gallons as 9 per cent lower than in 1935.

Clipping the Wings of Fear
by Rufus Steele
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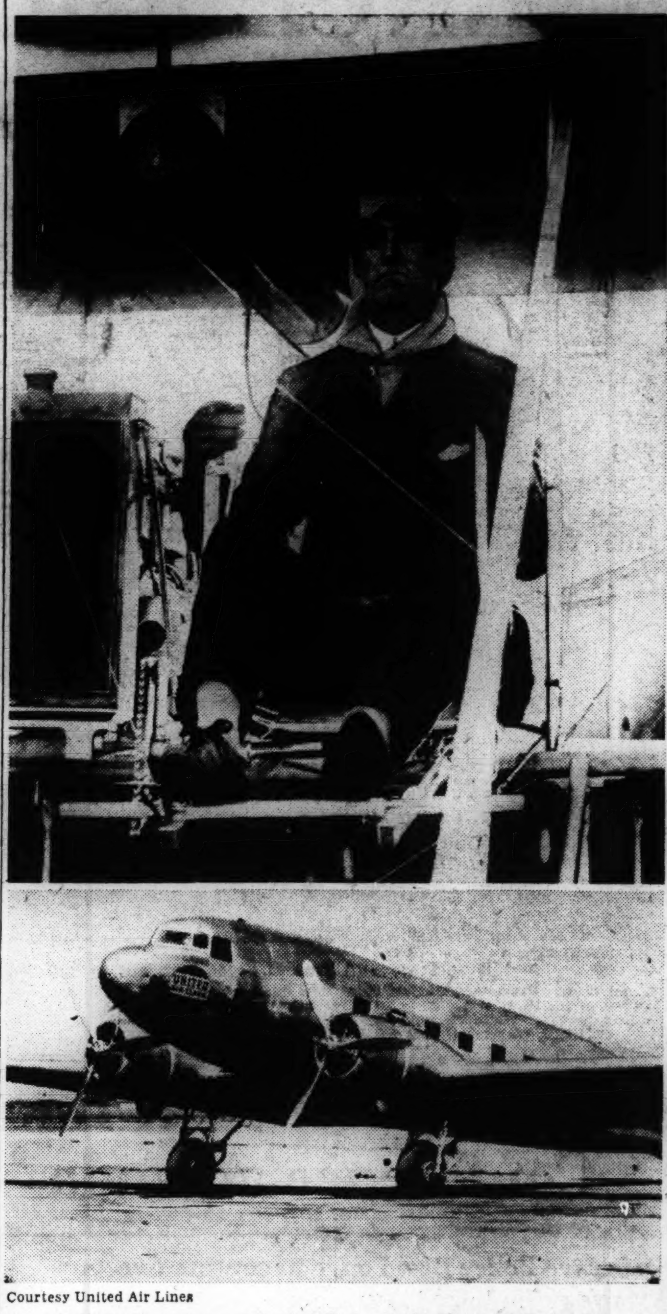
Air Pioneer Gets Contrast



Courtesy United Air Lines

C. P. Rodgers Crossed United States in 49 Days—25 Years Ago

Top Shows Mr. Rodgers in the Open Frame of His Wright Biplane on His Start From Long Island for Pasadena, Calif. Bottom—New Douglas Transport Plane of United Air Lines Shortly to Go Into Service

Twenty-five years ago, on Nov. 5, Calbraith P. Rodgers, an aviation pioneer if ever there was one, swooped down out of the California skies in his little Curtiss biplane and landed in Tournament Park, Pasadena, before a cheering crowd of 20,000 people. He had completed the first United States transcontinental air trip in the record elapsed time of 49 days. He was competing for the $25,000 prize posted by William Randolph Hearst for the first man who should fly across the country in 30 days. He didn't win the prize, but got a magnificent cup as a consolation prize.

Mr. Rodgers' progress had been reported from Pomona, where he took off on the last lap of his 49-day journey, by telescopes on Mount Wilson and reported down to the city of Pasadena. Mr. Rodgers commented, after landing, "Well, one thing is certain, you cannot do a transcontinental flight in 30 days."

Mr. Rodgers must certainly have smiled if he recalled that remark after completing a 19-hour coast-to-coast flight recently given him by United Air Lines on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his flight.

The visible results of 25 years' progress in aviation were right before Mr. Rodgers. He flew from coast to coast in a 30-horsepower Wright biplane at an average speed of 51 miles an hour in a ship of only 28-foot wing spread, barely larger than a glider. The United Air Lines transport plane was a 70-foot-wide, double-engined monoplane capable of speeds up to three miles a minute and of carrying 10 people.

Where the United Air Lines planes alighted at regular intervals on smooth airports, Mr. Rodgers ran into forced landings almost 80 miles out of Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., where he began his flight. He took 21 days to get to Chicago, whereas United took only four hours. From then on Mr. Rodgers met a succession of forced landings on trees, hen coops, mountain sides, buildings and houses. His actual flying time of 3 days, 10 hours and 20 minutes was, at that, 7 hours and 56 minutes less than the fastest train time of the day.

At the time of Mr. Rodgers' anniversary flight United was preparing to install newer faster equipment which will pare down the coast to coast time not only because it is faster but because it eliminates a number of time-consuming stops. Eventually United hopes to cut transcontinental time to 13 hours, or a third of the time in which it first began to fly from coast to coast back in 1931 in more or less modern days.

League Reports Arms Trade For 1935 Totaled $43,600,000

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The total known trade in arms and war materials during 1935 amounted to $43,600,000, the League of Nations announced today.

The League said it would be rash to accept the figure as covering world-wide trading in armaments. Exports from the United States were declared to have shown a considerable decrease.

The figures were contained in the twelfth edition of the "Statistical Year Book on the Trade in Arms and Ammunition." They include only arms and materials manufactured for war purposes, excluding sporting arms and ammunition.

The highest point in the past 10 years was reached in 1929, the League declared, when exports were valued at $71,200,000. The lowest was in 1932, when, in the period of the world conference for reduction of armaments, it was $37,700,000.

After the conference disbanded, conflicts in several sections of the world resulted in an increase in exports of arms and munitions which endured through the next three years.

"Tables show the general world economic depression that set in in 1929-1930 had a much lesser effect on exports of arms than on commodities in general," the Year Book commented.

"The latter fell off considerably from 1930, but a decrease in arms exports between 1930 and 1932 inclusive was relatively much smaller, while since 1933 there has been an increase which has not been observed in trade as a whole."

Analyzing exports, the Year Book cited these figures:

Great Britain headed all other arms exporters up to 1933 inclusive, but the British position in 1934 was taken by Czechoslovakia: 21.1 per cent of the world's total compared with 20.6 for Great Britain.

Exports from France and the United States also decreased. In 1935 the French shipments were about 14 per cent of the total as against 26 per cent in 1932.

United States exports were reduced from 11.5 per cent in 1930, the highest point, to 8 per cent in 1935.

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Italian Deputies Clear Decks For New Guild Regime

ROME, Nov., 30 (AP)—Dressed in military uniforms, 393 members of Italy's Chamber of Deputies assembled today for one of the last parliamentary sessions of the legislative body.

The Chamber soon will be replaced by a National Assembly of Guilds of the Fascist Corporative State.

Among the items before the members was a bill to ratify the establishment of the new Roman Empire, including the title of "Emperor of Ethiopia" for King Victor Emmanuel.

Commemorative Plaque

Count Constanzo Ciano, president of the Chamber, was to dedicate a bronze plaque in the lobby during commemorative services for the foundation of the new Empire.

Premier Mussolini pronounced the sentence of extinction upon the Chamber as early as November, 1933, when he said that the National Guild Assembly would "in due time replace the Chamber of Deputies in toto."

Last March he confirmed his prediction saying:

"The Chamber will make way for the National Assembly of Guilds, which will at first consist of the total membership of the 22 guilds."

Will Make the Laws

The confirmation caused no surprise, least of all among the Deputies. For months many of them had been working in the guilds themselves, putting finishing touches on the organization of labor, employers, technological, artistic and professional, industrial and agricultural syndicates, which, revolving about Premier Mussolini and the Fascist Party, are to be entrusted with the nation's future legislation.

Only the Senate—composed of 500 elderly men—will remain as a reminder of Italian parliamentarism. Senators are appointed by the King for life. For years no effective opposition to the Government has come from their ranks.

Debt Talk at Paris Not to Alter Default

(Continued from Page 1)

of Britain, if the latter is the object of unprovoked aggression.

No conditions are believed to be attached to these promises, which will hold good whether the "New Locarno Treaty" is concluded or not.

Spanish Issue Gives Concern

The Spanish situation continues to be a cause of anxiety here, because the communists are multiplying their attacks on the French Government's non-intervention policy. Speeches by various political leaders last week end are generally considered to indicate the seriously increased tension between the communists and other parties supporting Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front Cabinet. Persistent rumors of a governmental crisis in the near future are finding credence in well-informed quarters, though they are as persistently denied and discounted in official circles.

College Cost Spread By Prepayment Plan

LEWISBURG, Penna.—Parents may spread over a number of years the expense of their children's college education under a new prepayment plan to be placed in effect immediately by Bucknell University. Arnaud C. Marts, acting president of Bucknell, said that the purpose of the new financial arrangement is to make it possible for students to enter college with a minimum of financial worries.

Under the prepayment plan, which will provide an alternative to the customary pay-as-you-go method of defraying educational costs, parents may begin at any time to make preparations for college expenses by depositing any amount of more than one dollar with Bucknell's treasurer. Prepayments will be invested, with the net earned interest credited to the account annually, Mr. Marts explained. If the student in whose behalf the prepayments have been made does not enter Bucknell, the entire account, interest included, will be refunded, the college president added.

Under the present method of educational financing, Mr. Marts said, "hundreds of students each year are obliged to work while in college, to seek scholarships, to draw heavily upon the slim pocketbooks of their parents, and to run up debts which burden them for many years after graduation."

Mr. Marts cited results of a recent survey in Pennsylvania which indicated that of each 1000 typical young people, 172 go to college, while 174 other boys and girls with equal intelligence and scholastic preparation do not enter college because of financial difficulty.

Fifth Avenue Shops Announce Bonus Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Employees of two large Fifth avenue shops were listed here today among the recipients of year-end bonuses. The two institutions are B. Altman & Company and James McCreery & Company, both of which announced gifts for employees in the lower income brackets.

B. Altman & Company announced it would give each person regularly employes since January 2, 1936, and earning less than $65 a week, a full week's salary. The McCreery firm announced it would give all employees other than executives and department chiefs amounts ranging from $30 to $2, depending upon the length of service.

Soviets Print Lenin 'Testament' Advocating Removal of Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That part of the so-called political "Testament" of V. I. Lenin which urged the removal of Joseph Stalin from his position as Secretary-General of the ruling Communist Party has finally been published in Russia, 13 years after it was written. It was published abroad many years ago, but never before in Russia.

It has not been widely circulated even now, but fragments of it are contained in a new history of the Communist Party in three volumes, entitled "Lenin and Stalin," printed by the Party Publishing House, and on public sale in Moscow book-shops. The writer bought the volumes without special permission.

The material now published confirms the description of Lenin's political testament given in Isaac Don Levine's biography of Joseph Stalin. Referring to Mr. Stalin, Lenin wrote: "Stalin is too rude, and this fault, entirely supportable in relations among us Communists, becomes insupportable in the office of secretary-general. Therefore, I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin from that position and appoint to it another man who in all respects differs from Stalin only in superiority—namely, more patient, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to comrades, less capricious."

The new history confirms Mr. Levine's statement that Mr. Stalin himself read this portion of Lenin's letter to a plenum of the Party Central Committee Oct. 23, 1927, more than four years after it was written. Mr. Stalin added that the testament had been discussed on several previous occasions in the Central Committee and had been read at the Thirteenth Party Congress.

The portion of the testament now published in Russia ends at this point, but Mr. Levine declared it continued as follows: "This circumstance may seem an insignificant trifle but I think that from the point of view of preventing a split and from the point of view of the relation between Stalin and Trotsky which I discussed above it is not a trifle or it is such a trifle as may acquire a decisive significance." This makes it clear that Lenin foresaw the long inter-party struggle which has not yet ended.

The new history confirms many other details of the internal party struggles published abroad many years ago by Mr. Levine and by Max Eastman, never before published in Russia. Mr. Levine pointed out that for many years Russia's Communist rulers even denied the existence of the so-called "testament" to outsiders.

The published material shows that Joseph Stalin boldly faced the Opposition's charges in 1927 that he and his associates had suppressed Lenin's testament. He declared that it was not published because Lenin had not intended it for publication. He explained, as Mr. Levine has reported, that he had twice offered his resignation after the testament was revealed to the party committee, but that the committee refused to accept it.

At the 1927 meeting, Mr. Stalin asked: "What could I have done? Run away from my post? That is not in my character. I have never run away from any post, and do not have the right to run away, because that would be desertion. As I said before, I am under obligations, and when the party compels, I must submit."

While the material now published is fragmentary, and of course displays in the best possible light those who have retained power in Russia, while it depreciates those who have disappeared from the political scene, it nevertheless provides valuable official confirmation of historical events hitherto described only by disgruntled political opponents or foreign historians.

Its publication at this time is interesting, because the Stalin faction has recently disposed of men who figure so prominently in these volumes. Two of the most prominent, Leo Kameneff and Gregory Zinovioff, were executed last August. Another, M. P. Tomsky, shot himself last summer after police had come to arrest him. Others, including Karl Radek, Gregory Sokolnikoff and V. Piatakoff, are now in prison. In fact, a majority of the principal actors in these pages of history have been shot, exiled, banished or imprisoned.

The evidence of these pages, closely as they have been edited, points to the necessity of force to maintain the form of political monopoly set up in Russia since the revolution. The impartial student of these volumes can hardly escape the conclusion that force will be necessary in future, as it has been in the past, to maintain the party dictatorship which is just as powerful under the widely-advertised new Soviet constitution as it has been under previous constitutions.

Double Tax by State And Nation Exposed

(Continued from Page 1)

the collections from motor vehicle taxes and corporation income taxes were distributed to local authorities.

The tremendous relative volume of the Massachusetts state income tax is indicated in a detailed table. Of every dollar collected on state income taxes in the 48 commonwealths in 1930, Massachusetts took 23½ cents. In 1931 it took 27 cents, in 1932 26 cents, in 1933 20 cents, in 1934 17.9 cents, and in 1935 16.6 cents. The diminution was because other states began to impose income taxes. But even in 1935, 58.8 per cent of total state income taxes were garnered in New York, 6.3 per cent in Wisconsin, 16.6 per cent in Massachusetts, leaving only 18.3 per cent for the other 45 states.

Drop Out on Sales Taxes

While New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other big, wealthy states loomed large in this type of taxation, they dropped down the list—some not figuring at all—when general sales taxes on consumption were concerned. California was far ahead in sales tax collections, taking 21.3 per cent in 1935, while Ohio took 16.8 per cent, Illinois 14.6 per cent, Michigan 13.6 per cent, New York only 2.7 per cent, and the rest of the Union 31.0 per cent.

Similarly unbalanced disparities were shown in other levies. Tobacco excise taxes and licenses collected by the states, for instance, put Ohio ahead, with 21.8 per cent of that taken by the whole nation, Texas in second place with 15.6 per cent, and Louisiana third with 10.7 per cent. In liquor taxes, New York was far ahead, taxing 22.6 per cent, and Massachusetts ran surprisingly tenth in the list, with only 2.5 per cent. Massachusetts' liquor revenues were far behind those of comparable states, Ohio taking 11.9 per cent and Pennsylvania 11.4 per cent. Missouri was ahead of Massachusetts in these revenues.

Alabama Court Rules Out Anti-Communist Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The right of free speech and a free press found a champion in an opinion handed down Nov. 12 by the Alabama Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional an ordinance of the city of Bessemer, Ala., under which Jack Barton was convicted of possessing communist literature, fined $100 and sentenced to 180 days imprisonment. His discharge was ordered.

Judge W. H. Samford, who wrote the opinion held the ordinance "unduly" limited freedom of speech in violation of the state constitution. The case had attracted unusual attention after Joseph H. Gelders, representative of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, who came to Alabama to interest himself in behalf of Barton, was kidnaped and beaten. His activity in the case caused his mistreatment, he said.

Tokyo Arms Program To Meet Soviet Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

and munitions bases of the country. Were Japan to lack the strength to resist these air raids at the very outset, it would be placed on the defensive and ultimately be defeated. Aong with adequacy of land forces, therefore, the air force must be brought up to invincible strength.

"The vital importance of the aerial strength in modern warfare need not be reiterated, but its perfection in parallel with adequacy of land and sea forces is an important factor in preventing war.

"To what extent, then, should the air force be expanded? In view of the mobility of aircraft, the Japanese air force must be equal to that which the Soviet Union can bring to the Far East in wartime.

Slow Expansion

"Such a vast project cannot be achieved within a few years, and therefore the army must be satisfied with minimum expansion to begin with. As the power of the nation's aircraft industry is nurtured gradual expansion should be effected.

"This seems to be the wisest course. But even the minimum will amount to several times the current strength. It must not be ignored, moreover, that the American army and navy have 4000 planes and that the Chinese have an air force of 850 planes.

"The question is often asked whether arms competition will not result if the Soviet Union and Japan expand their armaments. Such competition will naturally be seen for the next few years. The geographical position, traffic facilities and natural resources of the Far East, however, impose limits on the strength which the Soviets can put into the field in this part of the world and which they can replenish.

Other Soviet Arms

"There are also the four divisions of the Finnish Army, the three of the Estonian, the three of the Latvian, the 30 of the Polish and the 21 of the Rumanian, total 61 divisions, which the Soviets must provide against along their borders. Nor can they forget the 36 German divisions in the rear. Even to keep peace and order at home requires a considerable force. These considerations show that, enormous though their army is, the Soviets cannot increase indefinitely their Far Eastern strength.

"Though far advanced, there is a limit to the capacity of Soviet industry. The number of youths the army can recruit is also restricted. Infinite armament is impossible. Moreover, the Far Eastern army of the U. S. S. R. is far from home. It must develop extremely cold and barren wilds that are sparsely populated. The Japanese garrison, on the other hand, is supported by the 30,000,000 Manchurians and their vast and fertile territory.

Nothing to Fear

"In the event of an arms race with the Soviets, there will be nothing to fear, therefore, if the Japanese maintain their strength and spirit at a certain level without regard for difficulties."

The unprecedented size of the 1937-38 budget, set Friday at $3,041,000,000 yen (about $870,000,000) was subjected to almost unanimous attack today from newspapers and businessmen.

Criticism was levelled principally on the size of the budget and alleged inaccurate computation of proportionate distribution among the ministries.

Condemnation was also voiced of what newspapers said was the desire of Finance Minister Eiichi Baba to gain supervisory control over all investment institutions.

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Japanese-Mongol Forces Massing, Chinese Report

KALGAN, China, Nov. 30 (AP)—Chinese reports here from snowbound Suiyuan said that Japanese and Mongol forces were massing for a drive against the province's victorious defenders.

The focal point of the concentration, according to reports, was Shangtu, once historic Xanadu, the Mongol capital from which Kubla Khan ruled his empire.

The Japanese have ordered, according to Chinese, 30 fighting planes, numerous tanks, armored trucks and a regiment of heavy artillery to converge on Shangtu.

There, reports insist, they will be merged with Manchoukuan and Mongolian regulars to await the passing of the present cold and heavy snows to attack the Chinese legions dug in in eastern Suiyuan.

Budapest Bans Beggars

BUDAPEST—Beggars have been banned from the streets of Budapest. The police are taking strict measures to enforce the law. The city government sent letters to 150,000 well-to-do families to request voluntary gifts for the beggars. It is estimated that 4,500,000 pengö yearly are needed to support them, which would mean a gift of 30 pengö, or $6, from each family.

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Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Nimble - agile; diminutive-small; sumptuous-costly; ostentatious-pompous; ponderous-bulky; unexampled-singular; spontaneous-automatic; stubborn - obstinate; thoughtful-considerate; unilateral-one-sided.
2. Yale, bale, bole, boll, bowl.
3. M and eight (Mandate).
4. "What can I give?" is a question that finds an answer in the Glad Tidings Gift offer—see advertisements.

Valparaiso Invites World To Celebrate Its 400 Years; Chile Magnet for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile, During this Chilean summer—November, 1936, to March, 1937—Valparaiso, the "Pearl of the Pacific," will be celebrating the fourth centenary of its foundation. Celebrations already have been formally inaugurated by President Alessandri at a review of the military and naval forces, but the program of entertainment and festivity will not be in full swing until visitors and tourists pour in from neighboring states and the north in the early New Year. Then there will be historical processions, exhibitions and congresses, typical Chilean festivals, processions and regattas in the bay and international race tournaments, all jointly arranged by the muncipalities of Valparaiso and the suburban seaside resort of Viña del Mar.

The reason for all this festivity goes back toward the end of the year 1536 when Juan de Saavedra, reconnoitering the Chilean coast, discovered the small Indian settlement that was destined to become the site of a great seaport. The Spanish mariner bestowed the name of Valparaiso—not, as many suppose, from its beauty—but in honor of his birthplace in New Castile.

Early Growth Slow

The growth of the port was slow during the colonial regime. In time Valparaiso became the chief port for the Chilean granary of the vice-royalty of Peru, but rapid and continuous development was not seen until the days of independence when South American nations threw their ports open to the world. Then Valparaiso came into its own.

The town developed into a city and a long nitrate and copper boom made the port and bay famous throughout the world. Although the bay—or roadstead, as it was—was proverbially unsafe for shipping in "norther" seasons, the prosperous trade of the period attracted sailing vessels and steamships from every port. The opening of the Panama Canal and the depression of nitrate, besides the competition of neighboring ports, were hard blows, but Valparaiso has proved brave and resilient. The enormous sum of $75,000,000 was spent in protecting and modernizing the port and trade and industry have been diversified to maintain the reputation of "first in the South Pacific." The fourth centenary coincide with a new upward trend.

Like Jeweled Sickle

The ocean traveler arriving after sundown has likened Valparaiso to a "vast jewel-studded sickle—its straight handle and curving blade gleaming for miles through the darkness; and in the distance the jewels rise higher and higher until they seem to join the stars of heaven, causing one to wonder where earth ends and sky begins."

Daytime arrivals have described it as the "climbing" and the "dancing" city. Few Spanish-American cities cling and climb to the hills like Valparaiso. Over and above the narrow business section on the shore, houses seem to dance on the edge of a thousand precipices. Color contrasts are bewildering at this time of the year. On one side is the immense blue sweep of the Pacific; on the other the golden sandstone of the hills, faintly backgrounded by the snow-tipped Andes.

The city is patterned like an amphitheater, above which lies the sky appearing to kiss the garden-covered hills. From the anchored ship there is a panorama of blossom at this time. Morning glory runs in torrents of blue from terraced gardens; there are vivid geraniums; Californian poppies cling in tufts to the crags in the "quebradas."

Houses cling to the slopes like the brilliant and varied flora and the "porteños" seem to take a delight in coating their homes in dazzling harmony with the colorful city. Many of the walls and roofs have been painted with a rainbow brush. It all seems so irresponsible, but when one takes an "ascensor" into the hills he finds plenty of modern and efficient planning—residential oases linked through miles of high and precipitous desert with broad and imperial streets of concrete.

Ocean Receding

Down below, on the ribbon-strip that serves for the business section by the shore, there is an intriguing mixture of skyscraper and one-story, colonial-style business offices. But the merchant, though cramped for space, is not despondent. Trade is picking up and each year he is winning more territory from the sea. The waves that once washed the very foot of the cliff have receded out of sight and hearing beyond four broad streets and lofty buildings.

Practically all the business is transacted between the two plazas of Sotomayor and Anibal Pinto. Nitrate and copper remain the chief topics, chiefly discussed by men who have forsaken the pampa and the mines. But "sea-dogs" are in the majority and many go to bed at night half expecting to awake in the morning to find the bay again full of windjammers.

Monuments of Heroes

Chile's independent history is illustrated by a generous collection of statues and monuments. There is the naval monument which stands with its back to the waterfront in the Plaza Sotomayor and faces the imposing Intendencia, commemorating Capt. Arturo Prat and the heroes of the Battle of Idique. The statue of Admiral Blanco Encalada stands boldly among the gardens of the Avenida Brazil. Lord Cochrane, British hero of national naval history also is remembered prominently in the same avenue.

William Wheelwright—"Old Waterworks" and "Puffing Billy" as he was called in his day—is clad in the sculptor's rendering of the frock coat and collar of the period. Some years back the municipality wished to relegate this New Englander to an obsecure corner of the town, but it reckoned without the Valparaiso community, ever grateful to the Yankee who brought it steam navigation, built railroads, canals, waterworks, gasworks, and organized many another first public utility for this and other Chilean cities.

Memorial to Leader

There is a simple memorial to Don Diego Portales, one of Chile's greatest ministers. He was a merchant who rose to great authority, ruling the country with a strong hand when it was greatly needed. He restored order from chaos with his civil guards, the organization and spirit of which has been followed in more recent years by the "milicianos" who supported President Alessandri.

Valparaiso is not an isolated port and city. It has a privileged location, surrounded by watering-places. There is Viña del Mar, on which central government as well as local authority has lavished money to make it the summer playground for Chileans and foreign tourists. A five-mile motor road bends around the shore from "Valpo" to "Viña." Between lie Recreo and Miramar, luxurious retreats with long stretches of bathing-beach.

Summer Capital

The President has a summer palace perched on Miramar hill. Official Santiago, from cabinet minister to "señorita" typist, gravitates around here for nearly three months.

During this centenary summer vacation season it will be distinctly unfashionable to be seen in Santiago. Even the lowly will make an effort to be accommodated at Playa Ancha, the other side of Valparaiso. Further out Viña way, extra hotel accommodations have been built at Concon, Quintero and Zapallar—all seaside resorts of special beauty which will join in the fourth centenary celebrations of Valparaiso port.

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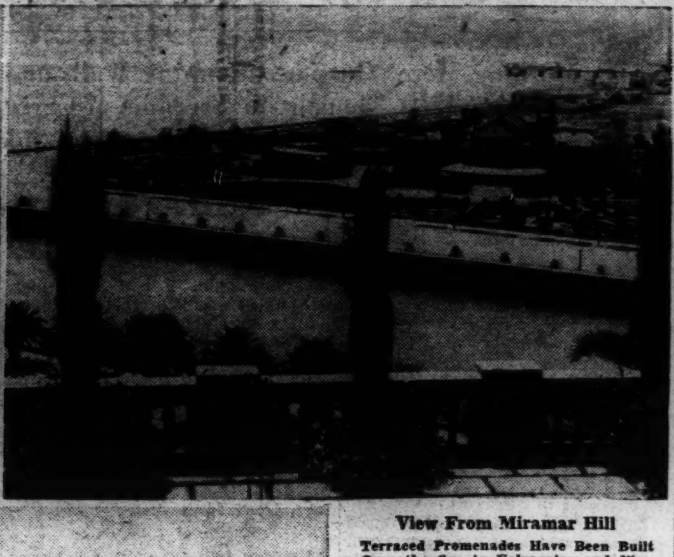

View From Miramar Hill

Terraced Promenades Have Been Built Over the Sea in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar

Chilean Waterfront Attracts Visitors From North

Upper—Rocks Have Been Excavated to Build Gardens That Flank the Winding Road Along the Seashore From Valparaiso to Vina del Mar

Lower—Fashionable Miramar Beach, Noted for Its Pre-Luncheon Summer Parades

Times Better, Piano Smaller So Johnny's Practicing Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—One, two, three, four, the rhythm of scales is in the air.

"Johnny, come practice your music lesson" and "Mary, no, you can't leave the piano for another 10 minutes." In thousands of American families these words are being heard for the first time. Piano shipments in October were greater than in any month for the past 10 years with unfilled orders increasing 29 per cent despite record shipments.

The depression has slackened, say the piano people gratefully. Night clubs have lost some of their appeal, jazz bands are not so popular and the American people are finding their homes again. The radio, instead of halting the amateur musician, has increased his interest in playing. What is even more remarkable, the spectator attitude which wants to look, to hear, but never to do, seems to be giving way to the urge for active work in the arts.

Perhaps no business in the country has suffered more than piano manufacture during the past few years. Financial stringency, the vast and rapid development of radio and other forms of entertainment have had a part in causing this. But there was at least one respect in which the piono manufacturers themselves were to blame. For several years prior to the general application of radio they had been selling pianos with the cheerful argument of why spend hours learning to play when the mechanical instrument will do it for you. Having made mechanical music popular they had paced the way to inactivity when the radio brought the greatest musicians of the age right into the family living room.

Pianos Made Smaller

There has been consolidation of many of the great firms of the piano business of the past, and meanwhile there has been a tremendous drive on the part of manufacturers to create new styles and types of instruments to fit the kitchenette apartment and the depression pocketbook.

Under their skillful manipulation the grand piano has shrunk a good six inches, the spinet has been revived, and newest of all is the console piano which shuts up to look just like a radio and whose flat top can become a dressing table, a book rack, or a buffet service.

While it is not claimed that the small piano with its decreased sounding board, its inflexible sides and its hammer arrangement produces the same resonance and volume as the grand piano, the makers of uprights have done a great deal to make their instruments attractive to the small and modestly furnished home. And so the upright which not so long ago did not command a sale price equal to the cost of carting it away has come back into its own. Not the same type of upright as flourished in Victorian parlors, but a new upright whose boxlike proportions have given way to graceful terraces. It is lower in height than its predecessors and it breaks out into brilliant color, vermillion or green, black and silver, white and gold, or the more familiar wood shades.

Lower Prices

From Sweden there has come the small piano, 34 inches high, 51 inches long and 15¼ inches deep, which is being manufactured at the rate of 600 a month in the United States, with orders outstripping the output.

Uprights come as low as $99.50 these days, which is less than an eighth the cost of some of the grand pianos and there has even been sent over from Japan a little three-octave instrument made to retail for $50.

The increase in piano sales is having its repercussion in the sheet music trade and in the demands for music lessons, so that what with one thing and another, musicians are brightening up and little Mary and Johnny may expect to be called in from play to perform for mother's guests just as grandmother did in her time, and to take their place at the piano for family "sings" just as great-grandmother did in her day.

Creel Quotes Roosevelt As Against Third Term

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt was represented today as standing firmly against seeking a third term. George Creel, a former co-worker of Mr. Roosevelt in the Wilson Administration, quoted the Chief Executive, in an article to be published in Collier's magazine, as saying: "On Jan. 21, 1941, when a new President takes over, I will be in Hyde Park having the time of my life." The publishers of the magazine described the article as authoritative.

Mr. Creel, who headed the Bureau of Public Information while Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, wrote that "undoubtedly a major effort during the first part of the second term will be the consolidation of gains." He listed the chief of these, "in the President's opinion" as the Social Security Act. the holding company legislation, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the tax on undistributed ne tincome of corporations, soil conservation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the banking act and the secruties and exchange act.

Rembrandts Missing From Soviet Exhibit

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (AP)—Art circles here are mystified and greatly concerned at the absence of from 16 to 19 Rembrandt paintings missing from a current exhibition of the famous artist's works.

In the absence of any official explanation foreign art critios are wondering if these priceless paintings were secretly sold abroad by the Soviet Government during the lean years around 1930-1931.

The facts are these: The Rembrandt collection which opened in the Moscow Museum of Fine Arts Nov. 11 has 29 paintings by the Dutch artist on exhibit. These had been widely advertised and openly stated to be the complete Soviet collection of Rembrandts.

Twenty-three of these Rembrandts shown came from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the other six from the Museum of Fine Arts.

Art connoiseurs recalled that there were 42 Rembrandts in the Hermitage before the revolution, of which 38 were of undoubted authenticity. All reference books written before the revolution listed the 42 paintings.

Holes Are Found In Administering Of Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30—Removing spoils politics from governmental services is not the last step toward having them efficiently conducted, it is revealed in a study of public personnel administration of the city, county and school district here just completed by the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research.

Here in a city famed for its good government, and in a county of reputable administration, this appraisal, uncovering some inadequacies in spite of well-intentioned leaders, was particularly interesting in pointing the way such services can be brought up to the standards which have contributed so materially to success in private business.

New Methods Neglected

Such advanced personnel ideals as attracting to jobs the best qualified men, training—pre-entry and in-service—encouraging promotion, and developing a career service were not found to be applied generally according to the study. This was shown to be due either to legal handicaps, time-worn traditions, lack of funds, and in some cases a passive attitude.

"Too frequently, communities have fallen into a complacent attitude once they have adopted civil service provisions, failing to realize that the enactment of such provisions is only the first step in the process of establishing a sound personnel system," declared Dr. Joseph Pois, of the staff of Public Administration service who made the study.

Two Things Overlooked

"There is a tendency to ovrelook two things: first, that civil service requires effective administration in order to achieve substantial results, and second, that established systems must be revised as inadequacies are disclosed or changed conditions are encountered. It is important that state and local governments periodically subject their service agencies to impartial study in an endeavor to discover and remedy existing weaknesses."

Dr. Pois, after emphasizing the importance of attracting the best type of person into government work, said:

"Nor is it sufficient merely to make good appointments. On the contrary, employees, competent when recruited, may afterward become apathetic or resentful because of inequitable or unsound methods of service appraisal, promotion or granting salary increments."

Little is done here in both city and county to advertise openings in the service or to induce the better trained job hunters to try out for civil service positions, the study disclosed. This is a primary handicap in making government work a career service and adds to the cost of conducting entrance examinations because such a large percentage of applicants are totally incompetent and inacceptable.

Must Search for Good Men

"If public personnel units are to be really effective they cannot simply wait for candidates to come to them," Dr. Pois stated. "Personnel officers must work with professional organizations, trade societies, and educational institutions to make sure that public service is attracting qualified persons."

Optimism Grows in Madrid As Rebel Activity Dwindles

MADRID, Nov. 30 (AP)—Insurgent planes raided the capital twice today, bombing Government lines in the University section and along the Manzanares river.

The fascist birdmen then wheeled back to their bases without attempting to bomb the center of the city.

The failure to take advantage of "perfect bombing weather" to attack the heart of the city itself puzzled military circles. The Government pointed to the maneuver as the latest indication that the back of the insurgent attack on Madrid had been broken.

Two Air Raids

The first insurgent air raid, shortly after midnight, loosed high explosive bombs around the Paseo de Rosales.

Returning in mid-morning, the bombers eluded a squadron of Government pursuit planes guarding the capital and dropped 10 projectiles mainly along the University and Casa de Campo entrenchments.

Informed military circles attributed the failure to bomb the city proper to lack of gasoline and the fear of Gen. Francisco Franco's "mercenary pilots" to risk battle with the Government's "now determined aviators.",

Optimism in Madrid

A general feeling of optimism was felt throughout the capital. Informed circles said that the Government was considering turning the defense into an attack and ending the siege.

Slight advances of the international brigade in the University area in the northwestern part of the city and of the militia in the Casa de Campo, coupled with General Franco's failure to carry out his alleged threat to bomb the center of Madrid, bolstered the defense spirits.

Signs of demoralization spreading through the fascist ranks, officials said, were evident from the aspect of prisoners recently captured.

Fascist Aid at Stake?

General Franco, Government sources said, even was running the risk of losing support from Italy and Germany, whose prestige was involved in the speedy capture of Madrid.

Failure of the fascists to break through the Government defenses might well cause Italy and Germany to withdraw their active help, these persons theorized.

Heavy Government artillery fire was reported from the Asturias sector, on the northern front.

Col. Miguel Arranda's insurgent general headquarters at Grado, just west of Oviedo, these reports said, was hit during the bombardment.

'Tin Can' Tourists Travel West in Record Numbers

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — America's "tin can" tourists, greatly glorified in shiny new cars, are traveling western trails again in record numbers.

Official figures prove the tourist let-down years from 1930-34 are over, but westerners need no figures to convince them. Roads were comfortably crowded last summer with cars of easterners, northerners and southerners seeking play and frost bite among snow-capped peaks of the Rockies.

The National Park Service counted 9,929,432 noses, most of them sunburned, as they entered the 134 national parks and monuments of the nation. The previous peak was 7,675,000 in 1935.

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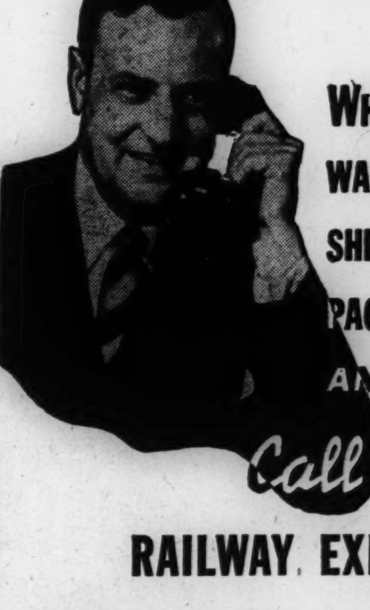

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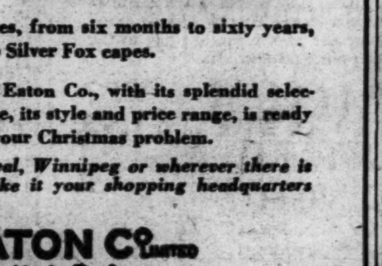

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Head of White House Guard Kept on the Go by President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt's South American peace trip has presented new problems for Col. E. W. Starling, his far-traveling and careful-planning protector-in-chief.

Colonel Starling's job as head of the White House secret service involves traveling ahead of the President wherever he goes to make arrangements for the Chief Executive's protection.

During the recent election campaign he traveled thousands of miles perfecting details in scores of cities for guarding the President and arranging for the transportaton of his party—a job he did so well there was not a hitch.

Now he is in Buenos Aires performing the same service. But there he is dealing with foreign authorities. In America his word is law with local police and civil authorities.

Mr. Roosevelt is setting a record as the most widely traveled President. But Colonel Starling, moving along the route in advance, then traversing some or all of it with the President later, has gone even farther.

Probably it would take the Colonel—the title is of the Kentucky kind—considerable time with an adding machine to figure out just how far he has traveled officially, for he has been at it since 1913, with five Presidents. Colonel Starling has been advance man on presidential trips since the Wilson Administration.

Necessarily he is a diplomat of sorts. He must see to it that no single detail that might risk the life or welfare of the President is overlooked. At the same time he must say "no" tactfully to everyone.

In a city the President has arranged to visit Colonel Starling usually shows up at least a week ahead of time and goes over every inch of the route the Chief Executive will take. He aranges for police, national guardsmen, troops and even Boy Scouts to hold crowds in check. He sees to it that tops of buildings are patrolled, that a minimum of overhead bridges and viaducts are along the way.

If the President plans to spend a night at a hotel, Colonel Starling reviews the hotel staff and maps out plans to give the President seclusion. Traffic usually is detoured away from the street outside.

Colonel Starling is the one man who has a veto power over presidential actions. He can look over a crowd, shake his head, and refuse to let the President enter it.

In Colonel Starling's background is seven years' service as a deputy sheriff, starting at Hopkinsville, Ky., when he was a 17-year-old farm boy. Later he became a railroad detective and special agent for an express company.

President Theodore Roosevelt "borrowed" him once, then in 1913 he became a permanent member of the White House secret service detail. Last year he was named its chief.

Landon Off to Florida

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Nov. 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas boarded a train here last night for a Florida vacation with "nothing on my mind except reading and fishing." He said he would devote most of his time to bass fishing, but might try for sailfish at Miami. "No sharks?" he was asked. "Sailfish are quite something for a Kansas boy who is used to catfish," he replied. L. E. Phillips, Bartlesville, Okla., oil executive, joined the Governor. They will go to New Orleans by train and motor from there to Monticello, Fla.

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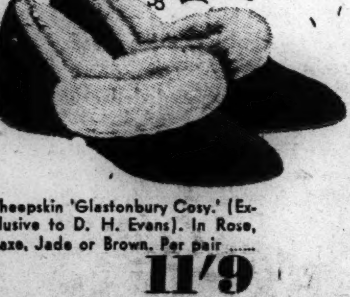

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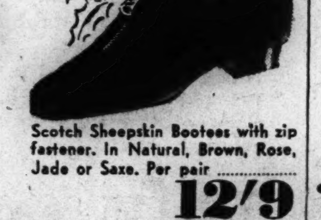

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On the Heights of Judea

Easter Morning Here, Outside Cramping Walls and Beyond Pressure of Ages in Jerusalem, Lifts Thought to Freedom of Christian Revelation; Humble Holy Land Has Outshone the Dazzling Splendor of Empires

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Last of 51 Articles

This year I was fortunate to spend Easter in Palestine, although not in Jerusalem. There was indeed much to attract one to the Holy City, for an unusual coincidence of dates brought the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern-Orthodox celebrations together.

In the same week, too, Jews and Moslems marched in their respective religious processions. But I preferred to avoid narrow streets and confining walls, that I might enjoy Easter with all mankind in the open.

This does not mean that I would shun cities nor flee from squares and crossroads, where multitudes gather to toil or barter or worship. Nor would I speak any word of reproach against men and women who enjoy marching in long lines with waving banners. But that seemed to me too formal, cold, and lifeless for an Easter morning in the Holy Land.

Too Many Processions

In imagination I had already taken part in too many processions. I had marched through all of ancient history; I had tramped through the ages with the Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Phoenicians, and many others. I had taken my place in the turrets of their walled cities or stood upon the towers beside their temples, and watched the grand and pompous processions in which their idol-gods clattered by in golden carts.

I saw prostrate multitudes line the processional way in abject submission. And when the marching was over, I stood beside the temples in a dozen world-famed centers of ancient times to observe masses of impoverished men and weary women bring calves, doves, bullocks, cheese, wheat, gold, and silver, as gifts to senseless gods.

Men coursed in streams from east and west, from north and south, over swamps and deserts, through dark forests and over raging waves, to win the favors of deities believed to be all-powerful. And over all this temple commerce presided stern king-priests, exercising the power of earth and claiming to hold the mandate of heaven, with all time and all eternity at their assumed command. It seemed to me as I passed from ancient mound to ancient mound, journeyed from Nineveh to Memphis, or from Babylon to Byblos, that I saw all humanity trembling before warrior-priests.

I had had enough of processions; I had visited enough marble temples with their glowing torches and sparkling gold. I had seen men walking in line long enough. Now I wanted to see them free. For they had been freed.

No longer did they need to come before God with flocks of rams or rivers of oil. No longer were destitute masses compelled to take from their poverty and pile gifts on despots' altars in vain, misguided efforts to avert calamities supposedly prepared by angry gods. They had been freed from that.

Stream of Liberation

Babylon had fallen, Nineveh was covered with dust, the Nile had flowed over the ruins of Thebes, wheat fields covered the crown of Samaria. Men had found their way to a living God. The stream of that liberation had flowed through Palestine out into all the world. From the Holy Land had shone the sun of that emancipation unto all mankind.

So on this morning in Palestine I wanted to be free. I wanted to remain out of doors, beyond walls, in the full blaze of the universal sun, in the sweep of the winds that passed to the four corners of the earth. I wanted to run upon the mountains, hand in hand, with those who bring good tidings to the people—tidings of freedom in the household of God.

Rejoicing on the Heights

I was upon the heights of Judea. I saw, partly in reality, partly in imagination, lilies of the valley streaming down all the passes toward the coast, roses of Sharon dancing on the plains beside the sea, oleanders waving over mountain streams, trees bearing their first spring fruit, and wheat fields ripening for the harvest. All this extended up endless valleys, poured over limitless plains, leaped over all the Alps, sprang over all the seas to the ends of the earth, uniting all mankind in a supreme triumph.

Humanity and I rejoiced together on the Judean heights, rejoiced in freedom, rejoiced in the sweeping away of the barriers and walls that had imprisoned us from God. And we rejoiced in brotherly love. Zion had been lifted up and the peoples were looking into it.

Boundaries had been swept away, enmities submerged, hostilities suspended—at least for this day in my vision. Bells were ringing in every land and clime, in each tiny hamlet and vast metropolis. And men were singing. Rich and poor, great and humble, were singing.

I should like to pass over mountains and valleys, visiting palaces and huts, fields where men are plowing, mines where men are working, offices and counting houses, nurseries where mothers tend their children, and asylums where the defeated of humanity have gathered, in order to remind them again of the transforming power of love. Forgiveness of our mistakes, reconciliations and reacceptance in the fellowship of men, come through love. The only way to God is through love, because God is Love.

That is our wealth. That is our power.

What are fine jewels and bright gold? What are titles and medals? What are costly raiment and pompous trappings? They are baubles and vanities, fluttering in the wind—gaudy and cheap beside the immeasurable wealth of love.

Salvation Through Love

We common people are no longer outcasts, forgotten and neglected, exploited and commanded, doomed merely to enhance the greatness of the great. Through the love which brings us into the family of men and of God we also become somebody. We have found a place. We, too, sit at the table of the King.

This is poetry, but it is the greatest of all realities, the supreme reality, the one reality beside which all else is secondary. As we tend machines in great factories, care for our children, struggle to pay our bills, perform dreary duties in obscure places, or endure the jostle and turmoil from city streets, love transforms these tasks into acts of worship before God, and us into servants in His temple. That is what all the bells and all the songs and all the flowers told me.

And such love brings peace. The stream of history sweeps undiminished on. It might seem like futile flowing. But here in Palestine I hear the great prophets declaring that it is not futile, that all this history is in the hands of the Father in whose house we dwell, and that history moves unerring toward a supreme end. That brings peace. Peace even amid tumult, uncertainty, and frequent defeat.

Harvest came to Palestine this year and will come next year, too. Generations will come and go and humanity will move on to its divine consummation. Through love we play our part in the eternal drama.

Roosevelt Lands at Buenos Aires

(Continued from Page 1)

the Avenido Eduardo Madero, were the Horse Grenadiers of Gen. Jose de San Martin, in blue uniforms and white epaulettes, awaiting the 11-car motorcade, arranged for the 50-block trip to the United States Embassy.

This escort regiment of picked six-footers, mounted on great well-groomed steeds, wore the dress uniforms they have used since San Martin, hero of the Argentine struggle for independence, mustered in the original regiment and administered a crushing defeat to Spain in the battle of San Lorenzo, in 1812.

Presidents Roosevelt and Justo were assigned to the same motor car. Secretary Hull was placed with Saavedra Lamas, Mr. Weddell with Minister of Marine Capt. Eleazar Videla. James Roosevelt in his marine lieutenant colonel's uniform, was assigned to a car with Gen. Juan Reynolds of the Argentine Army, who has been made President Roosevelt's aide for the opening of the Pan-American Peace Conference.

Route Packed with People

The route for the procession led northward up the Avenida Madero for thre blocks, then southwest into the Plaza Britanica, one of the capital's many vast landscaped squares, where the biggest crowd had gathered.

From the Plaza Britanica the route was marked out through the Calle de San Martin and, four blocks southwest, skirted the flag-bedecked Plaza San Martin into the Avenida Sante Fe, Buenos Aires' "Fifth Avenue." This broad, three-shaded street is lined with smart shops and modern, American-type apartment buildings, their doorways and windows filled today with welcoming groups.

Ten thousand infantrymen, dressed in olive uniforms, their Swiss steel helmets gleaming in the warm sunlight which burst through the morning haze, took up positions along the Roosevelt route before noon.

Guard of Honos at Embassy

Besides the regular troops, military and naval cadets and a marine detachment were in formation. A picked company went on duty at the United States Embassy to serve as a presidential guard for the duration of Mr. Roosevelt's stay.

Throngs began gathering on the street near the quay and in the Plaza Britanica long before 12 o'clock.

The weather was hot and hazy—a typical day of early South American summer.

Shortly after 8 a. m., the Indianapolis entered the channel to the port of Buenos Aires approximately 20 miles from the city.

Met Off Montevideo

The presidential party was greeted off Montevideo, Uruguay, yesterday, by the Argentine naval escort. Newspapermen and secret service agents aboard the Cruiser Chester were transferred to the United States Destroyer Phelps, for the slow journey up the twisting estuary. The Chester remained off Montevideo to refuel.

The Argentine warships saluted Mr. Roosevelt with 21 guns as the United States' Chief Executive and President Justo of Argentina exchanged messages by wireless.

In the escort were the Battleships Rivadavia and Moreno, the Cruiser Almirante Brown, the torpedo boats Mendoza, Larioja and Garay, and the destroyers Catamarca, Cordoba, and Jujuy.

The Argentine President sent this message to Mr. Roosevelt:

Greeting and Reply

The people and the Government of the Argentine Republic send forth a cordial salute of welcome and with unanimous feeling express the happiness with which they will receive your visit and the noble purpose which it inspires because it is in accord with the principles of neighbors and reciprocity maintained by long traditions and because they wish to express in their homage to you as an illustrious emissary from the great, friendly nation the deep solidarity in your proposals for peace which enliven your international policies and find an echo in the heart of the Argentine nation.

I greet Your Excellency with expressions of my highest consideration and regards.

Mr. Roosevelt replied:

Your generous message of welcome comes to me at the moment the splendid ships of the Argentine navy have greeted me and are escorting me over the last miles of this delightful voyage.

I send to you and the people of Argentina my cordial salute. I am eagerly looking forward to my visit, secure in the confidence that our mutual policy of the good neighbor will find fulfillment in the coming weeks. I send you my warm personal regards.

Defensive Policy Looms

Delegates in the capital, discussing pre-conference proposals, showed interest in one major question: the evolution of a defensive Pan-American policy designed to keep nations of the Western Hemisphere free from foreign entanglements in Europe and the Far East.

They declared President Roosevelt's speech at Rio de Janeiro last week sounded a keynote for stimulated co-operation between the American nations both in neutrality and trade problems.

Conference officials were busy arranging the agenda for the sessions with a view of eliminating sectional discussions in favor of a broad, general debate on questions of interest to all of the 21 countries sending delegates.

Injection of the Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay and a proposal sponsored by smaller countries for formation of a Pan-American league of nations modeled after the Geneva body was believed unlikely.

Formal Functions minimized

Delegates, concentrating on achieving genuine results from the conference, relegated formal functions to the background. All dinners usually given by the delegations were dispensed with and only a minimum of receptions were arranged.

Another 21-gun salute awaited the President when the United States cruisers contacted the Argentine river flotilla 23 miles southeast of Buenos Aires.

An aerial escort of 30 Argentine planes was scheduled to fly over the naval procession as it arrived near the wharf.

Ten thousand Argentine infantrymen, including several regiments brought from the interior by special trains, were to form a guard of honor for the visiting official.

The capital's streets were decorated with shields of the United States and Argentina. Flags hung everywhere.

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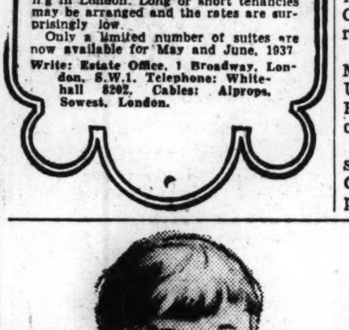

The Pudding I like

"I WOULD not waste a single drop," says happy Peter, literally "polishing off" the last of his Creamola Rice Custard Pudding. Other puddings may be left on plates, but not this deliciously different hot milk pudding—so rich and creamy and nourishing, with the lovely Creamola flavour. And it's so easy to prepare. It's made in five minutes—you don't need to use any eggs. That is why so many people call it Magic Pudding. There are two separate pints in the 2d. packet—and the larger size is even more economical.

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Labor Party Seen As Reform Factor In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Signs that organization for a return of reform government to City Hall here was in the 1937 calendar had iteration today in the announcement that the American Labor Party would not seek its future as the "Democratic Federated Labor Party committed to independent political action," as has been urged upon it by the Socialist Party of New York.

Instead, this newcomer in the progressive field in the East as espouser in the 1936 campaign of the candidacies of President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and which many see as the nucleus for the spread of the Farmer-Labor movement in the nation's industrial centers, will seek complete entity. Its membership list will be open to trade unions and individuals, but only if they have severed connection with other political parties.

The decision to organize the party strictly in the sense of its own identity was announced by Luigi Antoini, State chairman and trade union leader, in response to a tender of affiliation from Dr. Harry W. Laidler, State chairman of the Socialist Party, if this were possible without sacrifice of either Socialist essence or label.

Position of Socialists

"The Socialist Party earnestly hopes that the reorganized American Labor Party will follow the example of the British Labor Party in providing for a federated party on which various trade unions and political labor groups are represented," Dr. Laidler said. "Under the individual membership form now being urged, however. Each branch of the American Labor Party might well become an arena in which the various schools of thought would spend much of their time fighting for control."

Mr. Antonini's reply was that the party was "not anxious" to add any political groups to its organization.

The decision by the laborites to refuse any political merger signaled what appears to be a determination by the ranking forces in the party to eliminate the dissension which split it in the campaign just closed in all the directions possible left of the center and, it is believed, reduced its effectiveness. In the Nov. 3 election the less than 240,000 votes it was able to poll in the New York campaign were seen as sharply disparate to the opportunities.

The vote disappointed labor leaders, who did not blame it on the fear of citizens that in scratching their ballots they might void them, since the New York electorate had demonstrated its facility in this practice in 1932 by casting nearly 350,000 "write-in" votes for Joseph V. McKee in the special mayoralty election to choose a successor to Mayor James J. Walker.

La Guardia Active

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, whose Fusion Party forces have fallen away in the three years since his election, became a major organizer of the American Labor Party. The future vitality of this group here was seen by political observers as contingent upon his energy in taking it over and molding it as the logical successor to the crusading vigor which gave his reform regime so sweeping a plurality three years ago.

The New York Mayor, whose following among labor ranks in New York official life compares with that of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the Federal Social Security Act, is preserving his nonpolitical role to the very eve of the campaign which must decide next fall whether a Tammany, reinforced by the James A. Farley patronage system, now forcing the floodgates of the local machine's capacity to assorb jobs, shall be returned to its old City Hall prerogatives in the nation's major metropolis.

It is observable, however, that he avails himself of every opportunity to address labor groups, and 1500 workers hailed him with prolonged applause over the week end when he addressed the annual convention of the National Labor Committee for the Jewish workers in Palestine, saying that the labo rmovement was an important factor in the political life of the country "and here to stay."

Conference Agenda Whipped Into Shape

(Continued from Page 1)

Nobel Peace Prize led many here to predict his support of the pact.

As a result of discussions thus far, observers believed the conference deliberations would be devoted chiefly to forwarding of four or five major objectives with discard of as many secondary and minor questions as possible.

Prime objectives of the conference, listed today, are:

An inter-American security pact.

Neutrality accords based on the present United States policy of non-interference and a permanent consultive committee organized to attempt quick conciliation or arbitration of disputes.

Cultural exchanges—suggested by the United States, with two students and one professor from each nation exchanging with a similar group from another nation.

Extension of the Pan-American Highway, proposed by Mexico.

Establishment of a Pan-American court, designed to settle neighborly questions in dispute. Six or seven of the Central American nations were expected to become charter members of this court, which would be open to adherence by other states.

A resolution designed to expand trade among American nations through tariff adjustments, elimination of trade barriers, and extension of the most-favored-nation policy to all trade pacts.

This last proposal was favored by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States, which already has trade pacts with nine Latin-American nations.

Security: Public Assistance Imposes No Special Taxes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Using its powerful tax arm, the Federal Government is extending a helping hand to the states for the care of the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children under 16 years of age.

Unlike the old-age pensions and unemployment insurance sections of the Social Security Act, however, these "public assistance" provisions impose no special tax. The grants to states which meet the specified conditions, which amount already to over $90,000,000, are met from the general funds of the Treasury.

The Security Board estimated today that more than 1,400,000 are now receiving regular cash allowances under the program. All save five states, Georgia, Kansas, Nevada, Tennessee, and Virginia, are participating in at least one of the three phases. Twenty-three states have taken advantage of all three.

In Line With Tradition

Institution of these programs was at once in consonance with American tradition and a departure. The colonists, following the English poor laws 300 years ago, used public funds to succor the impoverished. But not until 1935, when the depression and depletion of state funds created the demand, did the Federal Government assume any responsibility.

Even now the administrative responsibility is entirely that of the states. A few basic requirements must be met by the state plans for the approval which the Security Board must give before any grants-in-aid can be obtained.

Officials there draw a sharp distinction betwen old-age "pensions" and "assistance." As explained before, there are no tests of need under the pensions plan, But "assistance" payments can go only to those in want, as adjudged by the responsible local authorities. The State sets its own standards of the degree of need, age and the like, subject to a few federal limitations.

Changes for Future

Until 1940, a state law may require that an applicant be as much as 70 years old. After that no law may have an age requirement in excess of 65. No citizen may be excluded on grounds that he has not been a citizen long enough. And no one who has been a resident of the State for five of the nine years before he asks help, and has lived in the State continuously for a year before applying, may be denied assistance on ground of too short a residence.

The federal grants equal one half the assistance payments in the states but there is a $15 limit per month per individual. That is, a state may pay the individual $40 a month if it desires, but the Federal Government will pay the state only $15; the state itself must stand the other $25 expense.

An additional 5 per cent of the federal grant is allowed for administrative expenses. None of the money may be used for payments to people under 65 or to inmates of public institutions.

Aid to the needy blind is measured by approximately the same considerations. To illustrate, consider a home where the breadwinner has passed on, leaving the widow to take care of a blind grandfather and three children under 10.

If they reside in a state cooperating with all three plans, the local authorities may make a monthly allowance for the grandfather and each child as needed. The grandfather cannot collect twice, for being aged and blind. If the widow is blind, she is eligible.

The federal grants for aid to children are one third of the state expenditures for that purpose, except no contribution is made for that part which exceeds $18 a month for the first child and $12 for each additional child in the same family. Payments for children in institutions may not be supplemented with the cash from Washington.

Give RECORD CHEQUES for Presents

It is always difficult to make sure of hitting off someone else's taste in music, and when one is perfectly sure of one's choice of a work there is always the high probability that the intended recipient of your gift will have the work already. To meet this difficulty we have devised our Record Cheques, which entitle the recipient to receive from us any records he may choose up to the value for which the cheque is drawn. There could be no more acceptable present for a friend with a gramophone.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Truthful Advertising

Selected Advertisers

A. F. of L. Asks $3623 Income As Minimum for Each Family

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Sounding with increased vigor its repeated warning that another pit of depression lies ahead if wages do not keep pace with industrial profits in the current recovery movement, the American Federation of Labor today set $3623 as the minimum income every family in the United States should receive if economic recovery is to be stabilized and retained.

Such an income would mean a wage of $1.77 an hour on a 40-hour-week basis. At present prices it would give the American people a buying power sufficient to assure "capacity production" to industry. And with purchasing power sufficient to sustain industrial production the federation believes the nation never would need fear a repetition of the events of the autumn of 1929.

This new objective for wage increases appeared in the monthly survey of business published by the federation. Its contention that wages must keep pace with national recovery is thrown into relief by recent stock dividends which have dramatized the upturn in industrial profits. Its contention that the nation's well-being depends on a greater share for the worker in increasing profits follows the line of reasoning of Howard G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution and other economists who blame the last depression on a disproportionate labor benefit from the fruits of industrial productivity.

Not only is the average American working family below this income which would assure a sustained market for industry, but it is actually below the minimum level for maintaining the family in comfort, according to the report.

Wages Below Standard

Despite recent wage increases, it states that the average wage during the past summer was 58 cents an hour, whereas the minimum living wage during the same period was 73 cents an hour. The gap between the wage received and the living wage was far greater during the depth of the depression—21 cents.

It is only 15 cents now, but the report stresses that due to NRA standards the gap had been closed to 14 cents by the middle of 1934. In other words, relative wages are lower now than they were two years ago and produce a tendency for an increasing lag which eventually must act as a break on consuming power, and hence on industrial productivity.

Anticipating the contention from business circles that wages on the scale suggested would bankrupt industry, the report holds that during 1934, when business was still poor, NRA imposed heavy wage increases. Yet during that year there were only 12,185 failures in the country whereas in 1929 at the peak of prosperity there were 22,909 failures.

Time Held Auspicious

"It cannot be said therefore," the report contends, "that wage increases laid so heavy a burden on industry as to cause many failures, even in a year when depression was still upon us. The very low level of failures in 1936, estimated at only 9586 for the year, shows an unusually healthy condition in the business world, a time auspicious for wage increases."

The appeal of the report for higher wages is built exclusively on the contention of economists that industrial prosperity can be based solely on solid purchasing power. In fact, it reads more like an analysis by some objective research organization than like the product of a labor organization. Couched in such tones it unquestionably provides a better argument for labor than did the mere cry for higher wages for their own sake which often has characterized labor demands in the past. Whether the economy contained in it is sound or not, it has a tone of authority and undoubtedly presents the argument which will be heard with increasing insistence during coming months as the labor campaign for higher wages progresses.

Dedicated to Careful Driving

LAREDO Webb County
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Centennial
SAFETY PLEDGE
July 14, 1936
We Mothers ask You
to Save our Children!

Mothers and Sons Join in Movement for Road Courtesy

Laredo, Texas, Women Remind Community of Its Traffic Responsibilities

Prices Up 14 Per Cent In Roosevelt Regime

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Department of Labor Statistics today disclosed a 14 per cent jump in wholesale prices in the approximately three years in which the Roosevelt Administration has sought to raise the general price level.

From an index figure of 71.7 on Nov. 18, 1933, wholesale prices have risen to 82 as of Nov. 14, 1936. Both figures are percentages of the price level of 1926, which is figured at 100. Some economists have regarded the 1926 level as average.

The widest gain was registered for farm products, which rose from 58.7 three years ago to 85.5, due to the elimination of surpluses by crop reductions and drought.

Foods, meanwhile increased from 65.4 to 83.5, partially reflecting the rise in farm prices. All commodities other than farm products and food increased from 77.5 to 80.8.

How Barrie Wore 'Sax-Pence' Off Half a Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Days when Sir James Barrie used to gaze hungrily at bookshop windows in Edinburgh were recalled by the famous author of "Peter Pan" at a book exhibition here.

Lectures were delivered by other emient Scottish writers, including Ian Hay, Annie S. Swan, Bruce Lockhart and Margaret Irwin.

"In my college days," Sir James said, "I used to peer long at these enchanting windows, not finding them casually but making a weekly outing for the purpose, going the round of them, getting to know their friendly faces so well that if there were the slightest change in the display I noticed it at once and was bewitched or pained.

"For reasons closely connected with finance I seldom dared to enter; I swear that I fingered the half-crown in my pocket so long and wistfully that it turned into a two-shilling piece. Yet there was one of the allures, standing where still it stands in Princes street, the bookshop of the MacNiven of these days, one of my first Edinburgh friends, who let me prowl within and pay my addresses to his lovely merchandise."

Pledges Taken By Children In Safety Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARLINGEN, Texas—Many Texas centennial programs have featured the fact that six flags have flown over Texas. Recently groups of Texans have raised a seventh flag—a banner which leaders of the movement call the Flag of Traffic Safety and Courtesy—to be unfurled in the hearts of its defenders, a symbol with the Golden Rule its creed.

A crusade for traffic safety that projected the new "flag" is conducted in the name of the Texas Mothers Committee for safety, with Mrs. Adelia Ford of Harlingen listed as organizer.

Through Institutions

Mrs. Ford recently described the movement as an activity rather than an organization, since it is pursued largely through such existing institutions as schools, churches, and clubs. She estimated that traffic safety pledges have been secured from 350,000 school children and that through them the program has touched hundreds of thousands of adults.

Capitalizing on the patriotic aspects of Texas' observance of its one hundredth anniversary the campaign is being promoted as itself a cause of patriotism because of the human and economic losses attributed to reckless driving.

Cost of Carelessness

"Texas traffic maimed 5500 in in 1935, killed 1865, whose loss, in earnings alone, cost us $85,000,000," said one of the committee's appeals. "This sum is enough to pay the living costs of 40,000 families for one year. This we pour into the bottomless pit of human misery, needlessly caused, incredible losses in charity, insurance, taxes and other drains that eat into the public purse and mock the human heart."

Mrs Ford and co-workers have spoken to thousands of school children in behalf of the safety education movement, believing in the responsiveness of youth and their likelihood to spread the gospel among their parents. Children are urged especially not to play in the streets.

Pennsylvania Railroad Schedules Faster Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30—Faster and more conveniently timed train service between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago is scheduled by the Pennsylvania Railroad to begin Nov. 29. One hour will be cut from the running time of the Duquesne, which will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 2:05 p. m., reach Pittsburgh at 9:35 p. m. and Chicago at 7:25.

A new train, the Keystone Express, is to go into service on the same date, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It is scheduled to leave Philadelphia at 12:18 p. m. and to arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 p. m. For added convenience, now that Chicago has resumed central standard time, the Broadway Limited will leave Chicago at 4 p. m. instead of 3:30, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:04 a. m. and at New York at 9:30 a. m. The running time remains the same as before.

The westbound schedule of the Broadway Limited remains unchanged.

Several other trains will run on slightly faster schedules.

'Unfair Labor' Charges Filed Against U. S. Steel

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers said Nov. 27 they filed charges of unfair labor practices against United States and Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporations.

Philip Murray, chairman of the committee to enroll the nation's half-million steel workers in one big union, and Michael F. Tighe, veteran president of the Amalgamated Union, signed a complaint to the National Labor Relations Board.

They accused U. S. Steel and Carnegie-Illinois, its biggest subsidiary, of three specific violations of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, listing these citations:

1. The steel concerns have "interfered with, restrained and coerced" employees in an alleged attempt to prevent them from joining labor organizations for collective bargaining.

2. The steel concerns have "dominated and interfered with" administration of the "'plan of employee representation'" in their plants.

3. The steel concerns "have contributed and are contributing financial and other support" to the employee representative groups.

Prize Livestock Worth $5,000,000 Shown in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Championship competition at the thirty-seventh International Livestock Exposition reached a high pitch today, with the North American continent's finest cattle, sheep and swine in the ring. Activity began in the seven acres of livestock exhibits, worth more than $5,000,000 when the first Aberdeen-Angus steers and shorthorn breeding classes went under the eyes of an international group of judges.

At the same time, hundreds of young farm boys mobilized for the junior livestock judging contest in the main arena of the Union Stock Yards amphitheater.

Eleven breeds of wethers competed for blue, red, white and pink ribbons in the sheep division of the show. In the swine department Berkshire Barrows, Chester Whites and Hampshires were in the judging ring.

A thunder of hoofs heralded first judging in the unusually large entry list of draft horses. Giant Belgians were first of the breeds to compete for premiums.

The farm boys and girls attending the national 4-H Club Congress faced a busy day, with baked goods, food preservation, clothing and home furnishings to be judged in the Loop. Style revue judging was another feature of today's program.

Attendance for the first two days of the exposition had risen to approximately 100,000, with 45,000 going through the turnstiles on the opening day and about 55,000 yesterday, Manager B. H. Heide estimated.

The high spot of yesterday's competition was the hay and grain show. There Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, Canada, regained the world wheat crown, giving the Dominion its sixteenth championship in 18 years of wheat competition. It was Mr. Trelle's sixteenth grand championship in grain since 1926.

Daniel Wolfe, Nipawin, Sask., Can., won the grand championship in alfalfa yesterday.

The collegiate livestock judging championship went to a team from Kansas State College at Manhattan and a judging team from the University of Nebraska won the collegiate crop judging contest.

Indiana Youth Wins 4-H Meat Animal Prize

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Hoosier farm youth retained their crowns today as best meat animal raisers among the nation's 1,000,000 Four-H Club members.

William Bainbridge, 17-year-old Greensburg (Ind.) high school senior, was named champion in the national 4-H meat animal contest, the sixth consecutive year a Hoosier has won. He received a $300 cash college scholarship award and a trip to the fifteenth annual club congress, now in session at the International Livestock Exposition. He also sold his club projects for $7127 and won $206 in premiums at county and state fairs.

J. D. Jorden, 15, of Mason, Texas, became the first youth from his State to win a scholarship in the seven years of the contest by placing second. During his work with livestock he won $1116.86 in prizes and realized $5420.15 from sales.

Marion B. Taylor, 17, of South Byron, N. Y., won third place. His projects brought him $965 in prizes and $4475.73 from sales. Ralph Eastwood, 17, of Chugwater, Wyo., won a trip to the congress as the western states representative. His animals have won $87 in prizes and sold for $354.22.

The Chicago Evening Club was host last night at a religious service to an estimated 800 boys and girls, members of 4-H Clubs attending the organization's annual convention. The group attended in a body. It provided its own music. Dr. Harold C. Phillips, pastor of the First Baptist Club of Cleveland, was the speaker. Edward F. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., packers, presided. Registrations for the convention reached 1485 last night with 44 states represented. Sessions will be held throughout the week at the International Livestock exposition and horse show and in Loop hotels.

Working Out of Taxes Widened by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Needy farmers and settlers in British Columbia will be able to work out their land taxes on the roads of the province, under plans announced by the Government.

In the past it has been possible for a man to work out some of his tax arrears in order to save his property from tax sale, but in future he will be able to work out his current taxes as well, thus to keep his land clear of encumbrance. If he wishes to, he may even work out the following year's taxes.

Doll Lent Like Library Book At Los Angeles Toy Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A doll for every little girl to keep for her very own!

Free toys available for every child, just as books are obtainable from public libraries!

Thus are the county's co-ordinating councils of civic leaders attempting to gladden the hearts of boys and girls.

Launched two years ago on a local municipal playground, the toy-loan project has attracted such national interest that its spread to other metropolitan centers is being arranged by the county probation department, which sees the move quite in keeping with its delinquency prevention work.

Providing Playthings

The probation department is headquarters for the co-ordinating councils, which were challenged by the widespread evidence in depression years that many tots were not only without food and clothing, but were also without playthings precious to childhood.

Relief measures came to the rescue of ordinary living needs; but the councils knew that a little girl was hardly living if she didn't have even a doll.

So a "toy-loan library" was organized by the councils co-ordinating parent-teacher groups, welfare clubs, civic organizations, public officials and other sympathetic citizens.

Registration

Copying the common book library system of cards endorsed by parents, the 10 libraries throughout the county now offer a toy to each registered applicant for a period of two weeks, with permission to renew and with no penalties or fines for overdue loans or breakage.

The only exception to this plan is that dolls are given free on a probationary basis to each little girl requesting one. She may select her heart's desire from among the scores of baby dolls, mamma dolls, and dolls of foreign lands. Before released, each doll is given a general overhauling and is thoroughly cleaned.

Inspection

After the first two weeks of mothering the doll, the girl must bring it back to the library for an inspection. If she is rated a good mother, she may keep it another two weeks. The same inspection and rating are repeated, and at the end of six weeks she may keep the doll "for ever and ever," if she has proved a good mother to it.

Where do the dolls come from? Anne Shirley of the films, for instance, has given more than 200 dolls out of her own doll-house. Many well-to-do families have contributed. At the time the girls take over ownership of the dolls, adoption papers are signed and presented to the donors. Many of the dolls are obtained when a branch fulfills its first requirement—a stock of 1000 durable and usable toys, gleaned in a community drive.

Location

Other requirements for a branch are that it must provide adequate housing facilities in a public school, library or playground. It must have on hand $60, available for the $5 monthly dues paid into loan headquarters for reconditioning the toys. Also, a volunteer or salaried librarian must be available.

Each branch is sponsored by a co-ordinating council. Many councils are located in districts which do not need the toy library, and at least two of these, Beverly Hills and Hollywood, have conducted drives for toys and money which have gone over to the underprivileged neighborhood projects.

WPA Assists

At present the librarians at each of the 10 branches are on Works Progress Administration pay rolls Assistant librarians are provided by the National Youth Administration. With municipalities allowing use of their housing facilities at schools, libraries or playgrounds, the only other expense is that borne by the county in keeping the co-ordinating councils interested.

The system has a central workshop, a one-story stucco frame building of 100-ft. by 120-ft. size. Here are 40 workers day in and day out, painting, strengthening, and cleaning the hundreds of pieces that go through every two weeks. Each piece is disinfected before put back in circulation, although such a requirement is absent from the rule-book of the public book library system.

The workshop personnel is split between skilled WPA workers and NYA assistants. Rent and utilities are paid by the WPA while material and equipment are provided from funds raised through dues.

Each boy or girl is permitted to borrow one toy at a time for a two-week period. If he or she takes good care of the game, bicycle, roller skates, or infielder's glove, an "s" is placed on the loan card. When the card is filled with such honor designation, the "honor borrower" receives "for keeps" one of the toys or games that find their way into the library stacks as a result of the drives in the various neighborhoods. This incentive for good care is considered one of the best benefits of the system.

Loans Number 41,000

Today there are 3000 cards being used, and so far this year, 41,000 loans have been tallied. In the five-month period ending June 1, the greatest number of borrowers were between the ages of four and 11, with loans made to children from two to 17 years of age.

In the 450 square miles of the City of Los Angeles there are six branches, at San Pedro, at Wilmington, at Compton's bandstand, at Garvey's grammar school, at Huntington's Park's Jacific boulevard school, and at the Torrance playground.

THE BEST
IS GOOD
ENOUGH . . .

Kiltie Shoes are good enough for your children only because they are *best.* They are the strongest—the smartest—the most comfortable. What is more, their clever design encourages little feet to develop the way they should, thus promoting their future well-being and happiness. Kiltie Shoes are the product of British craftsmen whose skill has been handed down from generation to generation.

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9414. Sturdily built one bar shoe in box willow calf or patent, made in two comfortable fittings. Prices from 7/6 according to size and material.

Write for brochure of styles sent post free, together with name and address of agent.
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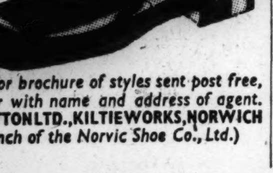

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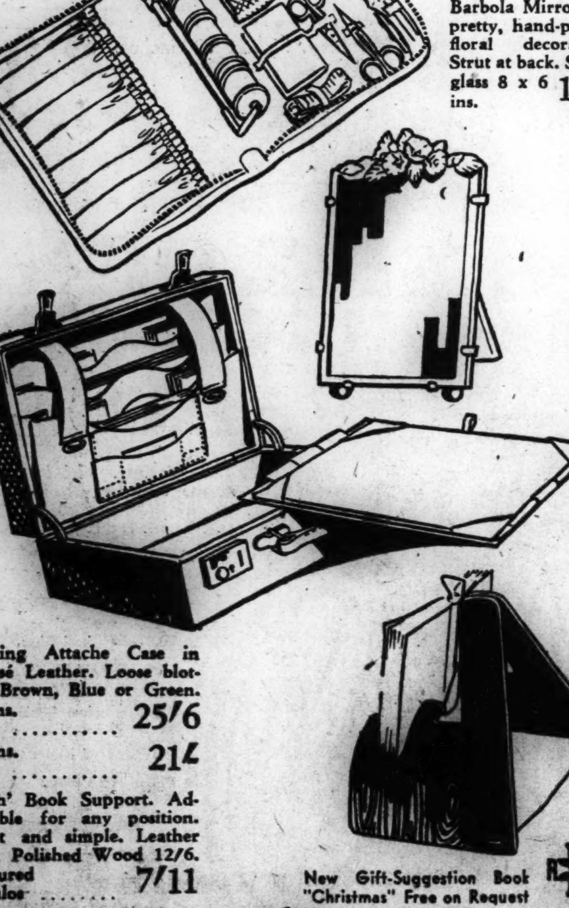

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Seamen's Strike Accord Forecast Despite Setback on West Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30—The nationwide shipping jam has begun to break up.

Results of the first agreements to be reached in more than three months of negotiations and a month-old strike have spurred activities of the federal negotiators, and brightened the picture considerably.

Discussions End Abruptly

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said he hoped to bring the coastwise operators of 70 freight vessels back for discussions which ended abruptly Saturday when they demanded that deck officers return to ships under pre-strike conditions.

The coastwise owners previously had reached virtual agreements with all unions except the masters, mates and pilots.

An agreement reached between the coastwise shippers and their cooks and stewards has to be ratified by the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association before becoming effective.

More Difficult Problem

It is evident that even after the steam schooner operators, officially known as the Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, have come to an understanding with the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and coastwise shipping starts moving, there still will remain a more difficult problem.

That is the dispute between the major deep sea shipowners, who bargain through the coast committee for the shipowners, and the seamen and longshoremen, who bargain through the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Another "brightener" on the waterfront horizon is reports of agreements signed in New York by Joseph Curran, union strike leader, with two affiliated steamship companies.

Terms of the tentative agreement expected to be accepted by the cooks and stewards and their affiliates give union members an eight-hour day in 10 hours (they had been on a 10-hour day in 15); a 10 monthly wage increase boosting the minimum monthly pay ranging between $62.50 and $105; an increase in overtime pay from 60 to 70 cents an hour, and hiring halls with the "gentlemen's understanding" that owners will be furnished the men they want to employ under certain stipulated conditions.

Meanwhile, contracts have been signed with all maritime unions for the carrying of supplies to Alaska. Col. Otto F. Ohlson, manager of the Alaska Railroad, worked out the agreements for shipping of supplies to the north with the union fishing fleets, which operate vessels of 3000 to 4000 tons during the summer fishing season. He could reach no understanding whereby union men would man ships owned by operators against whom the unions are striking. Thus the Alaska contracts are just between the United States Government, as represented by the Alaska Railroad, and the unions.

Relief Rolls Grow

As headlines showed the first break in hostile strike ranks, thus spurring negotiations and bringing hope of partial, then full resumption of waterborne traffic on both coasts, relief rolls continued to grow, food and commodity prices climbed slowly upward, and merchants, expecting the biggest Christmas trade profits in years, saw their shipments still blockaded.

On Friday night a Japanese vessel, the Asama Maru, sailed from San Francisco with a freight and passenger cargo said to have been the richest taken out of an American Pacific coast port.

Unofficial reports placed the contract costs of the mail cargo alone at $90,000. The vessel landed its freight cargo in Vancouver, B. C., then came here to pick up 565 passengers.

Unloading of French Ship Adds to Ship Strike Tangle

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—A new test of strength between striking insurgent seamen and longshoremen who have stuck to their jobs appeared imminent today in a debate over the refusal of French stevedores to unload ships flying the American flag.

The longshoremen, who have refused to join the month-old walkout in Atlantic and Gulf ports, threatened to retaliate by not unloading the Champlain, due to dock Wednesday as the first French liner to reach this port since the international situation developed.

The seamen replied with a declaration they would unload the Champlain.

Strikers have not taken official action, but Joseph Curran, leader of the insurgent group, said many seamen insist the Champlain be unloaded and that he is powerless to stop them.

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Boom Launched To Elect Dodds N. J. Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30—A boom for Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, for Republican nominee for Governor of New Jersey has been launched simultaneously with another installment of the report by the committee headed by Dr. Dodds on the cost of government here. The committee holds that this high cost "is here to stay, for the simple reason that it is necessary to maintain the increasingly high standard of public service demanded by the people."

With indications that Gov. Harold G. Hoffman will not be a candidate for re-election, the spotlight is being turned on the gubernatorial situation with half a dozen prominent Republicans within its radius. Among them are United States Senator W. Warren Barbour; Federal Judge William Clark, who was strongly in the news just before repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in connection with his liquor rulings; Lloyd Marsh, county clerk of Passaic, and State Senators Lester H. Clee, Clifford R. Powell and Charles E. Loizeaux.

Moore Likely Choice

The Democratic candidate probably will be United States Senator A. Harry Moore, one of the strongest vote getters in New Jersey and formerly Governor.

While Dr. Dodds has had no practical experience in politics, he is an expert on government and his friends are trying to persuade him to be a candidate in the election next year. The Woodrow Wilson tradition is being urged on him and he is being told that it is within his power to render distinguished service not only to the State, but to the nation.

Dr. Dodds was a teacher of political science at Purdue and Western Reserve University before coming to Princeton in a similar capacity. Since becoming president of Princeton he has taken an active part in the surveys made by the University of New Jersey state and local governments. The latest report on which was made today.

Tax Increase Expected

This report finds the present tax burden, which it characterizes as "relatively enormous as compared to earlier days," probably will increase rather than decrease in the course of years." Improvements are possible, however, it adds, particularly in the matter of public borrowing and spending practices.

The reforms suggested in the report are, therefore, calculated "to provide better services for the money expended rather than to effect important savings."

Conveniences Demanded

"We insist upon more public conveniences, more comfort, and wider spread of educational advantages and more speed than we had 20 years ago," it says. "And we either have to pay the bill or go back to the little red schoolhouse and dirt roads.

"The two largest items in this State are for schools and highways. There are more boys and girls now and a far greater proportion are receiving the benefits of high school training and motorists would not tolerate the dirt roads of yesterday. The problem is to get the most for the money expended."

The study embraces the expenditures of the state, counties, municipalities, towns, boroughs and villages having a population of 2500 or more in the year 1931 as compared with expenditures in 1912, and the financial status of the political subdivisions of the state.

Government Statistics

It shows that from 1912 to 1931, the cost of the operation and maintenance of the general departments of public service enterprises of the state, county and municipality increased from $52,599,000 to $260,275,065, or 394.8 per cent. Interest payments increased from $7,549,000 to $40,873,774, or 441.4 per cent, and capital outlays from $17,749,000 to $108,670,699, or 512.3 per cent. It characterizes these as "startling figures."

"To citizens of New Jersey, they are likely to mean only one thing—a rising tax burden," the report continues. "The vast extent of new and improved public service is too often disregarded. . . ."

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'Flying Reporter' Wins Title Of Star Newspaper Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Helen Waterhouse
Wins Title of 'Flying Reporter'

AKRON, Ohio—"Work—and don't ever lose your zest for living"—might be the motto of Mrs. Helen Waterhouse, recently named Ohio's best newspaper woman in a statewide convention at Columbus.

From a large number of stories judged by impartial editors and newspaper men from coast to coast, Mrs. Waterhouse was selected as prize winner seven times, and twice was given honorable mention.

Included in her awards were the prize given by the Theta Sigma Pi, honorary journalism fraternity, for the best feature story, in a newspaper of more than 25,000 circulation, the Brush Moore newspapers award for the best series of stories, the Akron Beacon-Journal award for the best handling of a story ordinarily considered unimportant, the Loew's Theater award for the best interview with a motion picture star, third place in a triple-entry contest containing one news story, one feature, and one interview, second place in a contest for the best interview and two honorable mentions.

Mrs. Waterhouse is correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor for the Akron territory.

She has been in newspaper work since World War days when she was correspondent for the Springfield, Mass., Republican from the town of Amherst, Mass.

About 10 years ago, she became art editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal, but gradually shifted into reportorial work. She was sent to Lakehurst, N. J., when the Graf Zeppelin made its first trip to this country in 1928. At Akron she watched the construction of the Akron and the Macon.

Heavier-than-air also interested Mrs. Waterhouse, and she began flying on assignments round the country in single-motored ships. From these experiences she gained the title "Flying Reporter." She is the only woman member of the Aviation Editors' Association of America.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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England

London

London (Eleventh Church): Southern House, Cannon Street, E. C. 2, 1:10 p. m. to 1:55 p. m., Dec. 15.

Surrey

Croydon: Astoria Cinema, Purley, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Arkansas

Little Rock (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Encinitas: La Paloma Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

Huntington Beach: Huntington Beach Union High School Auditorium, 1905 Main Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Angeles Mesa Masonic Lodge Hall, 5805 Crenshaw Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Santa Ana: Church Auditorium, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 1018 Blandford Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 10

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Highway and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Collinsville: Collinsville High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Geneva: City Auditorium, James and First, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 300 North Oak Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Kansas

Fredonia: High School Auditorium, Seventh and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Lawrence (First Church): Plymouth Congregational Church, 935 Vermont Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Junior High School Auditorium, Laurel Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

Newton: Church Auditorium, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Pittsfield: Auditorium, High School, East Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Third Church): People's Church, Pleasant Avenue and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m. Dec. 8.

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, North Carolina Avenue and Boardwalk, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Passaic: Passaic High School, Lafayette Avenue, near Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 8.

Paterson (First Church): Public School No. 13, East Twenty-third Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, Polo Road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Hollis: Hollis Masonic Temple, 91-19 One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7. Radiocast Station WMCA.

New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Bronx River Parkway and Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Church Edifice, 2315 Park Avenue, Walnut Hills, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10 and 11.

Oklahoma

El Reno: Irving School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Guthrie: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Kingfisher: Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

McAlester: First Christian Church, Third Street and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

Oregon

Corvallis (Organization at Oregon State College): Memorial Union Ballroom, Oregon State College Campus, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Pennsylvania

Bloomsburg: Capitol Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, School Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Chester: Masonic Temple. Ninth and Welsh Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlop Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Texas

Beaumont: Hotel Beaumont, 3 p. m., Dec. 6.

Dallas (Second Church): Sunset High School, Dec. 7.

Del Rio: Del Rio High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Denison: American Legion Memorial Home, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Longview: Longview Junior High School, 410 South Green Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

Palestine: First Methodist Church, South Magnolia and Reagan Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Administration Studies Threat to Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Administration officials Nov. 24 studied anxiously the possible influence on America's billion dollar investment in Mexico of that country's proposed new "wealth expropriation" law and the threatened general strike in the Mexican oil industry.

Whether this Government contemplated any diplomatic action in either matter was a question upon which the closest official silence was maintained.

The State Department declined to discuss the situation on the ground that neither event had materialized. In other responsible quarters, however, no attempt was made to disguise official concern over the potential threats to private American property holdings in the southern republic.

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Ages Uncovered By Philosophical Society Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—Peering behind the curtains of time, the American Philosophical Society set about piecing together more fragments in the jig-saw puzzle of prehistoric records, at the second session of its autumn general meeting, on the afternoon of Nov. 27.

Correlation of Mayan and Christian chronologies through discoveries in the Guatamalan Highlands was the subject of one paper. Another dealt with the correlation of geological researches in Asia and the comparison of different stone-age cultures. One lecturer discussed significant sidelights on early Indian races revealed by close study of the Todas and other Dravidian peoples.

Reports of excavation work at the Biblical Bethel and at Olynthus in the Chalcidic Republic of Greece, near Salonika, were given by two other speakers—each contributing new light on little known periods.

Correlation Work

Finally a modern work of correlation of reference material was described in a paper on the Union Library Catalogue of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area—a notable plan which is making available a joint catalogue of the contents of all of the city's famous libraries.

Alfred V. Kidder of the Division of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institute at Washington, described excavations undertaken by it this year near Guatamala City. A wealth of beautiful pottery and jade ornaments was brought to light in the tombs of priest-rulers, he said, which suggested a connection between the Maya Old Empire and the Classic Period at Teotihuacan in Mexico.

There is plenty of opportunity in the Guatemala Highlands, he declared, to determine time relationships between the several periods of Maya culture and the cultures of Mexico, which in turn may be synchronized with the cultures of the Southwestern United States which are now accurately dated by the study of tree rings.

Cenozoic Cycles

Hellmut de Terra, research associate of the Carnegie Institute in Washington, in a paper on "Cenozoic Cycles in Asia and Their Bearing on Human Prehistory," described the researches on the geology of Early Man in India which were carried out last year with the support of the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society. Distinct geographic and faunistic changes which took place in different parts of Asia, he declared, make recognition possible of a succession of time units in the geologic history of those areas dating from the Pliocene to the close of Pleistocene or Glacial period. During these periods, he continued, there appeared in India certain Stone Age cultures which are partly related to the old Paleolithic of Europe and partly to the culture of the Peking Man—which is considered to be Middle Pleistocene in age.

During the Pliocene period, the speaker added, it appears that there existed a number of manlike apes anatomically closer to fossil man than are the living apes today to us. From this he concluded that "the transition period during which man may have evolved from an anthropoid stock might geologically be placed between the Pliocene and early Pleistocene."

David M. Robinson, professor of archaeology and Epigraphy, and lecturer in Greek literature at Johns Hopkins University, described the rare finds at Olynthus, 35 miles from Salonika. The excavations have revealed, he said, the only city of the period of the Chalcidic Republic, which was destroyed by Philip of Macedon in 348 B. C., in which it has been possible to trace accurately the development of a residential section.

Right-Angled Streets

It is also, he declared, the only city built in the best period of Greek art, whose city plan is known. Its streets are found to have run at right angles—just as in a modern American municipality.

Several blocks of 10 houses each have been cleared, and luxurious villas with beautiful pebble mosaics, vases, terra-cottas, bronzes and coins, have been revealed. Some of the houses have two bathrooms on the ground floor. They are the only residences of the fifth and early fourth centuries B. C. in Greece which have been preserved, he added.

Unification of 32 cities into the Chalcidic Republic, and successive periods of prosperity and depression, are traced by careful study of the many gold and silver coins unearthed.

In another paper, William Bell Dinsmore, professor of archaeology at Columbia University, described the search for Greek sculptures obviously removed from various ruined temples during the centuries and traced some of them which have come to light in various parts of the world.

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Film Stars Draw Londoners' Gaze Away From Play on Theater Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Film stars are so popular here that they seem to be becoming unpopular.

A number of playwrights and critics have been complaining in private that the arrival of a really well-known film star at the first night of a play tends to spoil the chances of the play, as the audience prefers to look at the star rather than at the stage.

Public expression of these views has been given by Mr. Sydney Carroll, producer and critic, who criticizes "fashionable stars who attend first nights and give performances of their own in the stalls."

"I do not know that I have the courage to ban stars from my first nights," Mr. Carroll added, after complaining of the distraction caused among the audience when any film star appears at a first night. "I can only hope stars will leave the first-night audience severely alone, and let the stars on the stage speak for themselves."

The film stars declare that they can't help it if the public is more interested in them than the plays, that they like going to first nights, that they have as much right to do so as any ordinary member of the public, that they do not "put on an act," and that they are coming along anyway.

The only satisfactory conclusion some Londoners see to this discussion is the erection of a film star box in each theater, completely boarded in except for two eye holes through which the star will view the play.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 6, 13; Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc on Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11.48mc, on Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 6, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 6; Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Los Angeles Schools Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Influx of destitute families from drought-stricken middle-western states has increased this county's school population from 590,593 in 1935-36 to 607,785 for the current school year, according to the Hall of Records. The increase has caused the addition of 201 teachers, making the total 17,098

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Beginning of the Bush

By N. L. Mathews

ONCE upon a time, there was a big man named Nangau. His face was all black, and his beard was all fuzzy gray. He was the Boss of the Australian Bush, and the Biggest Boss of all Australia had told him to tidy up the trees and to make nice leaves to go on them.

Nangau was the laziest old man you can think of. The thing he liked best of all was to curl up in the shade of a rock and go to sleep. So long as he had his little patch of shade he didn't think it mattered very much whether the trees had any leaves or not. He thought they looked just as nice without any.

Now, you know when a big Boss Person tells you to do anything, the easiest and most comfortable thing is to do it straight away. But Nangau didn't think so, and he took very little notice of what Wolleracroa * * * said. (There used to be a whole lot more of this gentleman's name, but the rest of it has been forgotten. I have put some stars just to show that we know where the rest of it ought to go.)

Well, Nangau slept under his rock so long that he wore a cozy little hole beside it. But on the hot days there wasn't nearly enough shade to go round, and all the animals—the kangaroos, and the wombats, and the dingoes, and the bandicoots, and the wonnagambuannas, and lots more—all grumbled about it.

The Wonnagambuannas

Did you say you had never heard of the wonnagambuannas before? Well, I'm not surprised, because there are very few of them now. Nobody could remember their name, and they wouldn't leave any of it off, so people stopped talking about them. And when people stopped talking about them they went off into corners by themselves, and just sort of faded away.

Well, the animals talked about Nangau, and grumbled a lot. Then they went and poked sticks at him, and tried to wake him up. But even that didn't rouse him. It only made him snore. He snored so loudly that at first the animals thought it was a thunderstorm, and rushed away to get what shelter they could. When they found what the noise really was they were very angry, and made up their minds to tell Wolleracroa * * * about it.

So they walked for two days till they found Wolleracroa * * * sitting in the Murrumbidgee river. When he heard about Nangau he blew out his cheeks, and it felt just like a north wind, but not so dusty.

Then he said, "Take me to this sleeper by the rock."

So they took him, the kangaroo running on in front, and the wombat walking at the back, and the others running all round.

When he saw Nangau lying with his fuzzy gray beard all rough and unbrushed, and not a sign of a leaf anywhere, he was very annoyed.

"So!" said Wolleracroabo * * *. "He shall wake. Also he shall work overtime."

But, would you believe it, all the notice that Nangau took was to start snoring again. That made the Biggest Boss Person really indignant.

Waking Nangau

"Would'st defy me, scrubby one?" said he. "See if you find this soothing." And he blew out his cheeks again, and puffed straight at Nangau.

Now when Wolleracroabo * * * really tried, the north wind, and the west wind, and the south wind, and even the east wind for that matter, were not in it. He blew so hard that he blew some of Nangau's beard right off, and after the third puff he blew his eyelids wide open.

Nangau couldn't make out what had happened, and at first he thought it was just a bad storm, but when he saw the big black form standing over him he knew it was much worse than that.

"How do you do?" he said politely. "What rough weather we are having for the time of year."

The Biggest Boss Person wrinkled his forehead right down over his eyes, and Nangau began to think he would lose his job.

"How are the heat waves doing, sir?" he said, trying to smooth things over. "I hope the cool changes are coming on nicely. I always say nobody's cool changes are as good as yours. It's a fact, I assure you, sir."

"Where," said Wolleracroaboan * * so loudly that his voice was like the thunder and the sea mixed together.

"Where are the gum leaves, and the ti-tree leaves, and the wattle leaves, and all the other leaves you promised would be ready by last Thursday week?"

Cutting Out Patterns

Poor Nangau didn't know what to say, and he trembled and shook all over.

"Please," he said, "I've been thinking out patterns. They are all here in my head, but I haven't had time to cut them out yet."

"Well," said the Boss Person, "If they aren't all finished by next Friday at sundown, and pasted on their proper trees, I will blow you right out to sea, and tell Snickachewem, the shark, to be on the lookout for you."

Well, we all know what sort of a person Snickachewem the shark is, so you can guess Nangau wasn't very anxious to meet him.

Then the Boss Person went away in a huge cloud of dust, blowing little willy-willys round him. He always blows willy-willys when he is annoyed, and Nangau sat up and watched him till he disappeared over the edge of the earth. Then Nangau rubbed his eyes and said, "Curl my shaggy whiskers if I don't get a move on."

You see, that was Tuesday afternoon, so he had to.

The kangaroo, and the wombat, and the bandicoot, and the native bear, and all the others came and watched him, and they were most entirely astonished at the rapidity with which he worked.

First he started on the fancy leaves, such as tree ferns and bracken, but he saw they were going to take too long, and anyhow he couldn't think of any more patterns. So he started on nice plain leaves like those that grow on gum trees.

Lots of Gum Trees

They were easy, so he made dozens and dozens, and hundreds and hundreds of them. Some he made very round, and some long and narrow, and some curved like a young moon. And that is why, wherever you go in Australia, you can nearly always see a gum tree.

They took him till Thursday afternoon, and then he had done so many his hand began to shake. As the day went on it shook more and more, and by the time he got to the wattle trees it was very shaky indeed. All the time he was cutting it shook and shook, and that is why the wattle tree leaves have such ragged edges. They took him all Friday morning, and there were still a lot to do.

When the afternoon came he was getting so worried he just grabbed lumps of unmade leaf, and patted them down a bit, and stuck them on the tree without cutting any neat little stalks.

The sun went down further and further, and he got more and more worried, and when he started on the prickly pears he didn't bother to pick out the little bits of stick but stuck them straight on.

Wolleracroaboandik * * * had never meant the prickly pears to be prickly, but once they were on the bushes all the little bits stuck straight out, and got sharper and sharper, and they have been like that ever since.

When the sun was nearly down to the edge of the earth, the Boss Person's cloud began to show up on the opposite side. Nangau looked all round and thought he had finished just in time, till he saw all the little pieces that were left over lying around. He hadn't time to cart them away, and he knew Wollera was very particular about tidying up.

Then he had a bright idea. He picked up a big handful and scattered them all over the place. The Biggest Boss Person arrived just as he was throwing the last handful, and that made Nangau's hand so shaky that most of it caught on a tree.

And Then Grass

Wolleracroaboandikera (we have at last remembered all of this gentleman's name) had stepped out of his cloud, blew it away, and looked about him. He was most surprised to find that the work was all finished. He went round very carefully, and some of the leaves he liked and some he didn't. Then he caught sight of all the bits on the ground.

"What's this?" he said.

Nangau stood on one foot and looked quite shy.

"That's grass," he replied. "I thought the animals might like it to eat, or to lie on."

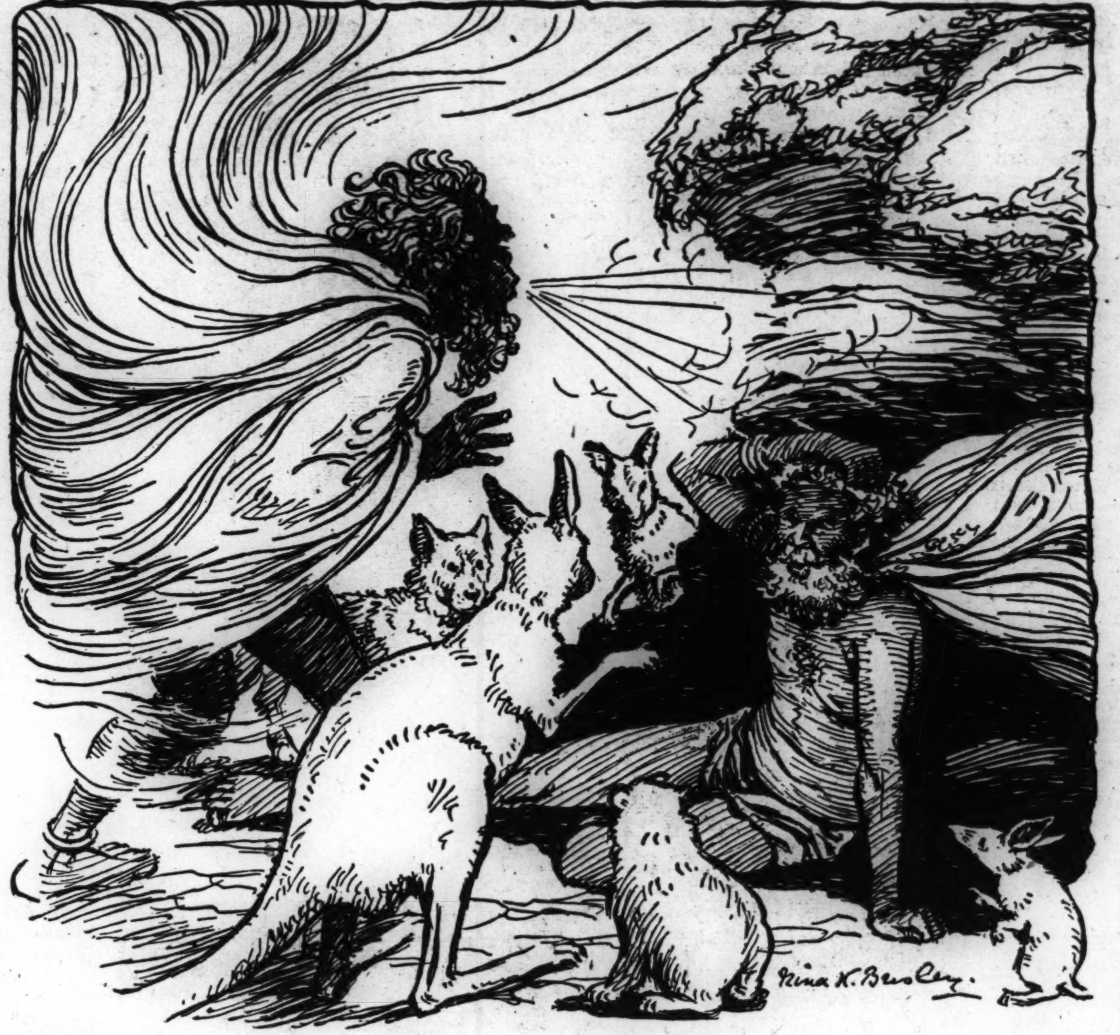
Wolleracroaboandikera thought it wasn't a bad idea, so he grunted, "What's that on the tree?"

"That's moss," said Nangau. "I thought it made the place look cozy, your Sniffer-wuffer." (That means, biggest dust maker.)

"Well, see you keep it like this, and don't oversleep yourself again."

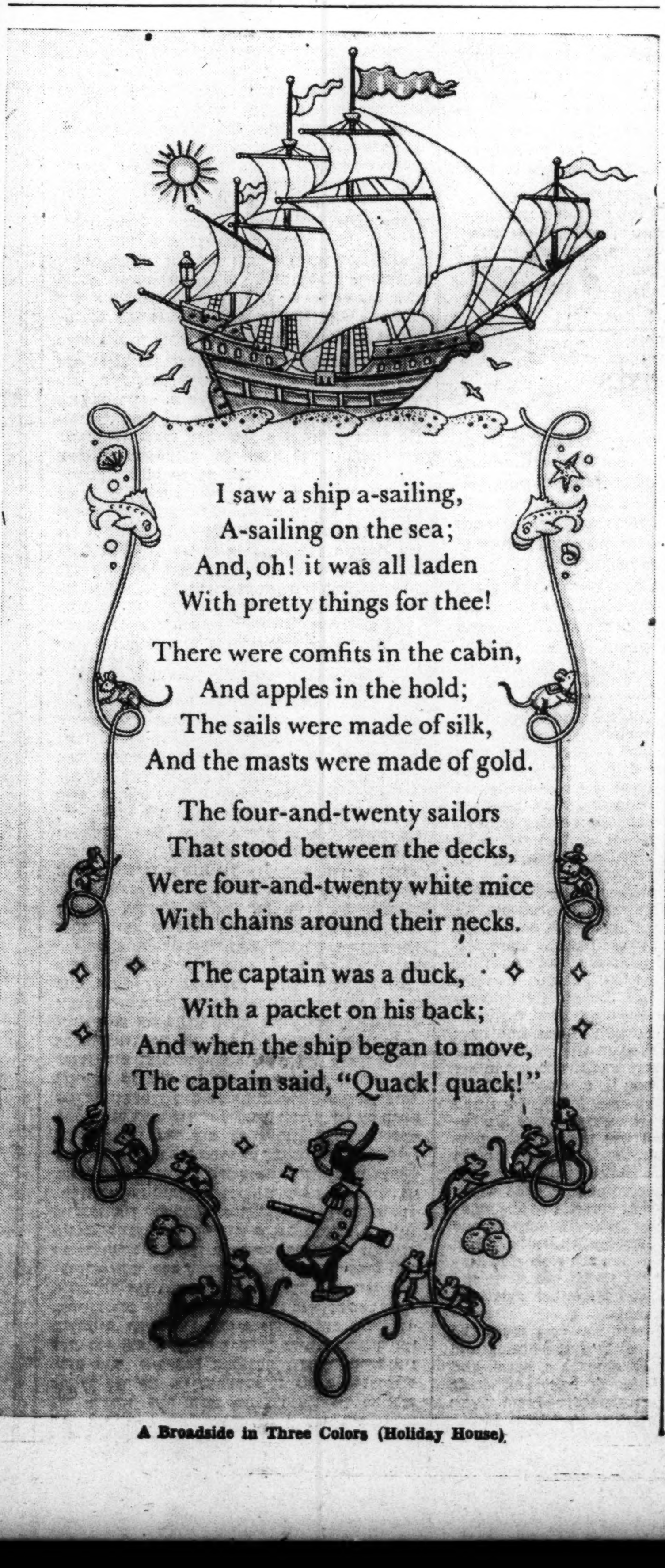
Then he whirled away.

Nangau went back to his hole, and slept for six months, and no one disturbed him at all. But after that he had to go round every now and again with new leaves for the trees, and to scatter fresh grass, and he did it very well, for he wasn't lazy any more.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"How Do You Do?" He Said Politely



I saw a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing on the sea;
And, oh! it was all laden
With pretty things for thee!

There were comfits in the cabin,
And apples in the hold;
The sails were made of silk,
And the masts were made of gold.

The four-and-twenty sailors
That stood between the decks,
Were four-and-twenty white mice
With chains around their necks.

The captain was a duck,
With a packet on his back;
And when the ship began to move,
The captain said, "Quack! quack!"

A Broadside in Three Colors (Holiday House)

Stories of Fancy and Fact

EILEEN, Seamus and Long Ears, the donkey, are with us again in a fine Irish tale of fantasy and magic, *The Donkey Goes Visiting*, by Patricia Lynch. We who met them first in *The Turf-Cutter's Donkey*, by the same author, have been delighted to go with them on further adventures which are even more absorbing than those in the first book.

The whole family packed up and went off to visit an uncle on an island in the sea beyond the flat-topped mountain, where the turf cutter was needed to help his brother with the work.

The adventures really began when Eileen turned the donkey off the road on what she thought was a short cut and the cart turned over and was smashed. It was the great Finn himself who came to their aid then, with the help of the children's friendly leprechaun.

Liam, Uncle Miheal's boy, who thought of nothing but eating and had no taste at all for adventure, made many complications for his cousins. The Wise Woman of Youghal, the White Pig, the Tinkers and the Silver Airman all appear again in this story. There are fine illustrations, too.

* * *

LYDIA, a little girl who lived on a farm in Pennsylvania, was making her first small hooked rug, and her father promised that when it was finished she could go with him on her first trip to town.

It took Lydia a long time to make that hooked rug because she stopped to look every time someone came down the road. And when at last it was finished there was a mishap that very nearly crushed Lydia's hopes. But everything turned out well after all and Lydia got her trip to Lancaster.

The story of Lydia and the Pennsylvania Dutch community in which she lived, is told in *Henner's Lydia*, by Marguerite de Angeli, a beautiful book with many lovely pictures in four colors. On the end papers are pictures of the countryside around Lydia's home—the cider mill, the stone crusher, the red schoolhouse and the fields and roads along which Lydia and Yonie trudged on their way to and from school.

Aaron always loitered so long on his way that his father made him ride to school on old Kate, the mule. But Lydia loved to walk and when her father said, "You be right smart and come along fast, or a mule *you* must ride, too," she always minded.

* * *

Among the lovely new picture books are *Sambo and the Twins*, by Helen Bannerman; *Mittens*, by Clare Turlay Newberry, and the *Otto* books, by William Pène du Bois.

You probably know already *The Story of Little Black Sambo*, one of the most popular of picture books. In this new book, Sambo finds two darling black babies lying in a big basket in his home.

"'Oh!' said he, 'are they for me?'

"'Yes,' said Black Mumbo, 'they are yours for always and always.'"

So Sambo calls them Little Black Woof and Little Black Moof. And what happened when the monkeys came down from the trees and carried the twins off you must read the book to find out.

Mittens was a kitten who had mitten paws.

"'Mitten paws?' said Richard. 'What are they?'

"'He has six toes on each front paw, instead of only five,' explained the woman, 'and they make his paws look like mittens.' And indeed they did look exactly like mittens—little fur mittens. That settled it for Richard."

So Richard's mother paid a quarter so that Richard might have Mittens for his own. But that was only the beginning of the tale. The pictures in this book are lovely.

The *Otto* books are *Giant Otto* and *Otto at Sea*. Otto is an otter-hound who was enormous. He was so big that when he wagged his tail it made so much wind that trees bent to the ground. His adventures are most exciting and there are numbers of beautiful colored pictures in both books.

* * *

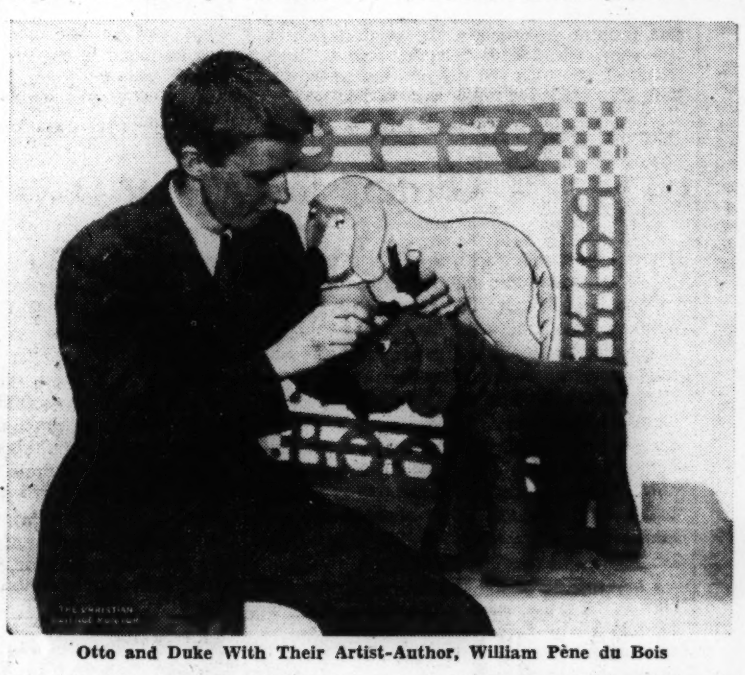
IF MOTHER is doing the nursery over for Christmas she will like to know of some new decorations for the walls. Even if she isn't doing it over, a new picture or two may be welcome. So you should tell her about the illustrated nursery rhyme broadsides, printed in colors, which Holiday House is publishing.

They are as large as posters, printed on heavy paper, and make delightful decorations for nursery and schoolroom walls. The titles are *A Was an Archer; One, Two, Buckle My Shoe; Old King Cole; Hey, Diddle Diddle;* and *I Saw a Ship A-Sailing*. They are only 50 cents a piece, too. E. C.

* * *

BABAR the elephant is already such a well-known character that he needs no introduction. When we met him again the other day, galloping on horseback across the cover of his latest book like a true king in his scarlet robe and golden crown, we greeted him as an old friend, and eagerly turned the leaves to see if Queen Celeste, and Cornelius, the oldest and wisest of the elephants, and Arthur, Babar's little cousin, and the old lady, and all the others were there. And we were not disappointed.

Babar the King is a continuation of *Babar's Travels* which, as you remember, was a continuation of the first book, *The Story of Babar*. In it we read of the King's decision to build a new town on the shores of a beautiful lake, and of how all the elephants helped. Everything gets done wonderfully quickly, and how magnificent the town looks with its Palace of Works and its Palace of Pleasure and its Bathing Pool! Here is a fine picture of the elephants diving off the high dive after their hard work, and Cornelius sitting in the water below wearing his old bowler hat.



Otto and Duke With Their Artist-Author, William Pène du Bois

* * *

WANDA GAG, who gave us that delicious book, *Millions of Cats*, has written and illustrated another nursery book, quite a little one this time, called *Gone is Gone*.

It is an old, old story of a Bohemian peasant who decided to change places with his wife, Liesi, because he thought housework was easy. So, when Liesi went striding across the fields at sunrise with a scythe over her shoulder, the peasant stayed at home with the baby and the dog, thinking he would have nothing to do but putter and potter around.

But every possible thing went wrong, and if Liesi hadn't come home when she did there might have been no home to come to. So the peasant decided to go back to his work on the land and have nothing to do with housework. After that they lived in peace and happiness for ever and ever.

D. A. L.

The Donkey Goes Visiting, by Patricia Lynch. Illustrations by George Altendorf. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. $2.

Henner's Lydia, by Marguerite de Angeli. Pictures by the author. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc. $2.

Sambo and the Twins, by Helen Bannerman. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

Mittens, by Clare Turlay Newberry. Pictures by the author. New York: Harper and Bros. $1.50.

Giant Otto, by William Pène du Bois. New York: The Viking Press. 65 cents.

Otto at Sea, by William Pène du Bois. New York: The Viking Press. 65 cents.

Nursery Rhyme Broadsides. Illustrated by Valenti Angelo. New York: Holiday House. 50 cents each.

Babar the King, by Jean de Brunhoff. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

Gone is Gone, by Wanda Gág. London: Faber & Faber. 2s. net.

Elsa and the Green Slippers

ONCE upon a time there was a little old man who lived in a little red-roofed house in a village high up in the mountains. At the back of the house was an orchard which in the autumn was red with apples. The little man had red cheeks, too, so the children in the village called him Mr. Redapple.

Adjoining his house was a shop. It was the only shop in the village, so you can imagine what a lot of different sorts of things Mr. Redapple had to store. Fine fliches of bacon, butter, sugar, sweets of every description, sewing materials, and even clothes, for it was the old shopkeeper's great desire to be of service to everyone.

One blustery autumn evening a little girl named Elsa wended her way slowly up the hill. She was going to buy butter for her mother, but when she reached the shop something in the window made her stop and gaze. Surrounded by tins, jars, cheeses, and knick-knacks of every description, was a pair of green slippers. They were greener than the leaves in spring, Elsa thought; they were the most beautiful shoes she had ever seen.

"I believe they would just fit my mother," the little girl said to herself, "and they are her favorite color, too. How I would love to give them to her as a Christmas present!"

Just a Sixpence

Just then Mr. Redapple came out of his shop.

"Shutting-up time," he called. "What is it that you want, little maid?"

Elsa bought her pound of butter, and then ran home swiftly through the gathering dusk, thinking all the time of the green slippers. She thought of them again before going to sleep, and all the way to school the next day she was wondering how she could buy them for her mother.

That evening she walked up to Mr. Redapple's shop again and flattened her little nose against the window. Yes, the shoes were still there, lying so prettily side by side. She pushed open the shop door. A bell rang sharply, and Mr. Redapple popped his head up from behind the counter where he had been sitting.

"Well, my little maid?" he enquired kindly.

"If you please," said Elsa, "I want to buy the green slippers that are in the window. I want to give them to my mother for a Christmas present."

"A very nice idea," said the old shopkeeper, and shuffling to the window he picked out the shoes.

"How much are they?" enquired Elsa.

Mr. Redapple looked at her kindly—he was very fond of all the village children.

"How much money have you, little one?" he asked.

Elsa held out her hand. "I have only sixpence," she replied. "Do they cost more than that?"

Mr. Redapple's Plan

Mr. Redapple considered. "If you could pay me a penny a week until Christmas that would come to one shilling and sixpence altogether, and I would wrap the shoes up tonight and put them aside for you."

Elsa shook her head sadly. "I haven't got any more money," she said, "the sixpence is all I have."

Mr. Redapple looked thoughtful.

"Why not earn some?" he suggested.

"I can't, I am only a little girl, and I have to go to school," she replied.

"How would you like to pick up my windfalls for me?" said the old man. "You could do that on Saturday afternoons. It would help me, for I have no time to do it myself, and I would willingly give you a penny a week."

"Oh, yes, I could do that!" Elsa cried, clapping her hands.

So the bargain was struck, the green slippers were carefully wrapped up and put away, and every Saturday afternoon for some weeks Elsa was busy in the little orchard, gathering the fruit and helping Mr. Redapple to store it in the long, sweet-smelling loft above the shop.

And now, with her own sixpence, she had a whole shilling saved up, but there were still six more pennies to be earned before the green slippers would be hers. The days slipped by until they were within a week of Christmas. She began to think very seriously. How was she to earn the last sixpence? Help came from a most unexpected quarter.

On Christmas Eve

On Christmas Eve, Elsa was playing with some little friends in the pine wood. Icicles hung from the branches of the trees, and the sun's rosy face peered out of a gray sky, for it was bitterly cold. Suddenly something soft and white fell onto Elsa's face.

"Snow is coming!" cried the children.

Soon the flakes were falling thick and fast, and before they left the wood they were almost as white as the trees themselves.

Mr. Redapple put his head round the door of his house as they raced by.

"If the snow lasts, will you come and sweep my path tomorrow morning?" he called.

Elsa nodded and waved, and the next day she was round at his house very early with her broom.

It had been snowing all night long, and the world was beautifully white. Elsa swept the snow into great shining heaps, and when she had finished Mr. Redapple called her to him. He smiled very kindly as he put the green slippers into her hand, and a large bag of sweets as well.

"You have well earned the money, little one," he said. "Give the shoes to your mother, and a happy Christmas to both of you."

Never had there been a more lovely Christmas day. As she ran home through the crisp, white snow, Elsa cried, "Happy Christmas! Happy Christmas!" to everyone she met, and when her mother opened the parcel and saw the green slippers she said it was the most wonderful present she had ever had.

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Pleasure in Little Ships

MANY are the attractions of the glittering liners which swish through the water like queens, with court-trains of foam and white feathery puffs of smoke crowning their high heads. On board there are luxury and service, the satisfaction of perfect appointments. Those who enter into the spirit of that life find graciousness in the elaborate shipboard society. But, just as some people prefer a remote camp in the wilderness to a fashionable resort, there are those who become weary of the routine of dressing and dining and dressing to dine again, part of the program aboard a big passenger vessel. We, for instance, have found greater pleasure in little ships.

For us, the ocean is dwarfed by the artificial preoccupations of a luxury liner. It is like hanging a patterned curtain over a window which commands a splendid view. Only a simple existence, bare of needless ornament, can provide a background against which the changing waters, the wide skies, the rhythms and the storms and the stars may stand out with their full emphasis.

* * *

LITTLE FREIGHTERS ARE perhaps the best—taking their time as they do in reaching their destinations. They wander along in a casual way; and, when they stop in port to load or unload cargo, they usually give us more hours ashore than we would be allowed by the schedule of a big passenger ship.

Cleanliness, comfortable accommodations, good plain food—such are the requisites of a swinging life upon the sea. These, however, are of utmost importance. Before embarking on any freighter, we have found it wise to be careful: for example, to ask what the cargo is going to be. There is a young woman who once made a journey from the Pacific Coast to the Mediterranean on a ship with many tons of sirup in the hold. The sweet, genial fragrance filled the decks from bow to stern. For the first few days, she was delighted. Gradually, however, the odor began to seem heavily saccharine. And by the time she reached the end of the forty-day voyage, she was thoroughly repelled. She has never since been able to look at a spoonful of sirup without a shudder.

* * *

JUDICIOUSLY SELECTED, WE have found a little ship to be the most delightfully intimate of companions: while we are aboard, we need no other friend. Why should we be lonely? Spending the full day on deck, dutifully holding a book whose interest frays away into space after a paragraph or two, staring out to sea, feeling the throb of the engines and the slosh of the waves—this fills the hours.

The day on a small ship is broken only by the four plain meals which we await with a savage appetite. We are always awakened early; for the sound of decks being scrubbed at daylight is just overhead and outside our cabin. We rise, walk a mile—back and forth, back and forth—before breakfast. The morning passes, its greatest diversion another freighter crossing the horizon. The afternoon goes by, with a marine sunset as its climax. The stars come out. We try hard to stay awake until nine o'clock.

There is enough of company. For one thing, the passengers on little ships are usually present, like ourselves, from choice. The fares are low, of course; but passage can often be bought at an equally modest cost by traveling second or tourist class on a regular liner—where the deck sports and social life are arranged with only less flourish than in the first class. A person who has selected a small ship is likely to have done so because he does not happen to enjoy the program of shuffleboard matches and bridge tournaments which fill the days on a larger ship. Aboard a big ship, anyone who shuns the organized entertainment is placed in a continual position of apology—of declining invitations, of being thought "queer" as he stands for solitary hours at the rail. Being, perhaps, far from unsociable when he is ashore among his friends, he feels guilty and uncomfortable because of his reluctance to take part in the regular pastimes, because he is slow to form the shallow intimacies which spring up like mushroom growths.

Hence he flees to the little ship, with its two or eight or fourteen other passengers, who are more likely to respect his privacy with a privacy of their own; who gather occasionally for long, lazy conversations—and part again, without resentment, to walk alone on the deck, to stand quiet at the rail, to read in a sheltered corner.

* * *

FURTHERMORE, HE WHO chooses to travel on a small vessel feels himself much closer to the ship. On a great ship the passenger is always face to face with signs: "Passengers Not Allowed," or "Officers and Crew Only." At prim, restricted hours he is led with a flock of other tourists to the engine room and the bridge, where the machinery of navigation is explained to him at brisk, but patient, length by officers whose boredom is hidden politely.

On board a big ship, these officers are generally vague blue-and-braided figures who look alike, and with whom the traveler has little contact beyond a distant exchange of nods in passages. But on a small ship, if he is lucky, he may be invited to the bridge for tea, to be regaled with incredible tales of the seven seas, to be allowed to look at the charts so long that at length they actually begin to have a meaning, and—perhaps—even to be permitted to steer the ship, just for an uncertain moment!

On many small freighters, too, it is the joyful privilege of the passenger to roam as he will about the vessel. Perhaps there is only one saloon for dining, reading, writing and bridge. Perhaps the actual deck space in front of the cabins is small. Does it matter greatly, when he can scramble down a thin perpendicular ladder to the cargo deck, squeezing around mysterious bales to wedge himself into the very apex of the bow, with a shuffle of foam below and all the ship behind him?

* * *

TIME AND AGAIN, on starlit nights aboard little ships on the Yellow Sea or the China Coast, the Sulu Sea or the Indian Ocean, we have been able to stand for hours thus, staring at the keel cutting through the water. Motionless, fascinated, we have watched the blue phosphorescence leaping up against the prow, while the ship steamed quietly on and on into black satin waters flicked by the shadows of the Eastern stars. And we have remembered the people on the big ships, dancing on polished floors to chic orchestras brought from the land, playing bridge in Louis Quatorze card rooms—unaware of the powerful, the fleeting beauty of the dim sea around them.

Never shall we forget one superb moon-night off the coast of the East Indies. Standing high on the bridge, we had an eerie sensation of being suspended on the tall dark masts between the white clouds and the black spangled ocean. Had the scene been viewed solidly from the flat, peopled decks below, the tropic magic of the night would have been far less exalting. Then, at one with the sky and the water, we gave thanks for the joy of little ships.

M. M. M.

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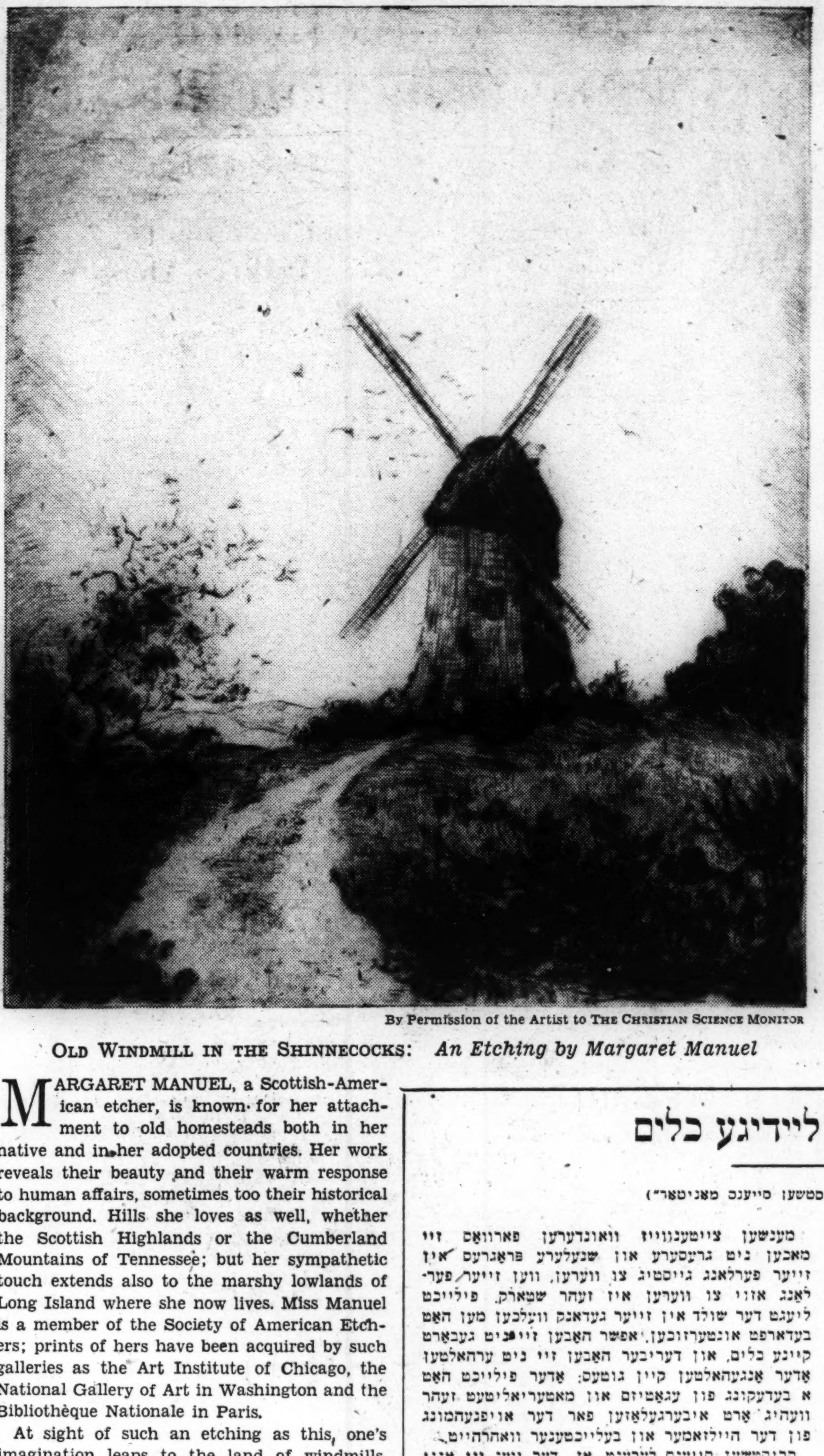

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OLD WINDMILL IN THE SHINNECOCKS: *An Etching by Margaret Manuel*

MARGARET MANUEL, a Scottish-American etcher, is known for her attachment to old homesteads both in her native and in her adopted countries. Her work reveals their beauty and their warm response to human affairs, sometimes too their historical background. Hills she loves as well, whether the Scottish Highlands or the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; but her sympathetic touch extends also to the marshy lowlands of Long Island where she now lives. Miss Manuel is a member of the Society of American Etchers; prints of hers have been acquired by such galleries as the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

At sight of such an etching as this, one's imagination leaps to the land of windmills, tulips and wooden shoes; but this windmill may be found in the Shinnecock Hills on the way to Montauk Point, Long Island. It is the oldest of several windmills of the neighborhood, having been built in 1715.

Filling Empty Vessels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STORY in the Bible tells of a widow who came to Elisha the prophet in great distress. She was unable to extricate herself from debt. She had two sons, and her creditor had come to take them to be bondmen. The prophet, practical and spiritually-minded because confident in God's way of escape from every difficulty, asked her what she had in the house. The woman replied that she had nothing in the house "save a pot of oil." But that was enough to the inspired sense of the prophet. He told her to borrow empty vessels of her neighbors, and to borrow many, not just a few. Then she was to shut her door, and "pour out into all those vessels, and set aside" those that were full.

The widow obeyed the prophet's commands. She shut the door upon herself and upon her sons, who had collected the empty vessels, shut out her fears and sorrow, and poured out the oil. When every empty vessel had been filled, the oil stayed. Then the prophet told her to sell the oil, pay her debt, and live off the rest. And she not only liquidated her debt, but was provided with living for herself and her sons.

In our age Christian Science is teaching the same lesson of the divine source of supply. On page 592 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual definition of the word "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." In humble, obedient faith, the widow in the story began to pour into the first vessel that came to hand, and continued to pour generously till all were filled. Just so does the Christian Scientist pour out his stock of heavenly inspiration, charity, and prayer into receptive hearts. This is indeed a way in which one may love his neighbor as himself. There is never an end of the multiple results of prayer as long as there is an empty human heart open to receive.

"We cannot fill vessels already full. They must first be emptied." So writes Mrs. Eddy on page 201 of the Christian Science textbook. As the human heart is emptied of pride, resentment, selfishness, and discontent, it receives the holy unction of Spirit and is filled with an affection for goodness which takes form in deeds of kindness and gentleness. Emptied of frivolity and idleness, the human heart may be filled and inspired with intelligent ideas imparted by the one Mind, God. A life hitherto empty of purpose may be filled with consecrated helpfulness, and the bare storehouses of those whose circumstances have been altered through changing conditions can be replenished when it is gratefully recognized that God, the Father-Mother of man and the universe, feeds and clothes all with beauty and plenty. The empty hands of lonely ones, seemingly with nothing to give, can be stretched out in active charity to help their neighbors; thus the longed-for companionship and abundance of occupation will appear. No one is so ill, so poor, as to have nothing to give or to use. Every one has "a pot of oil" or its equivalent. The very act of using the little we possess of charity, gentleness, prayer, and inspiration wherewith to fill empty vessels around us, is often the first step we take in proving God's abundance for all. We must use and share what we already have before we can receive more.

Sometimes people wonder why they do not make more rapid progress in spirituality when they greatly desire so to do. Their thought may need to be examined. Perhaps they have not borrowed vessels, so that the good is neither received nor retained; or an encrustation of egotism and materiality may leave but little room for the reception of the healing and illuminating truth.

Christian Science teaches that "the way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love" (Science and Health, p. 201). Jesus healed sickness and sorrow in just this way. He poured out with compassion his treasures of truth and love to all who would receive them, healing disease and sin. Those who have become conscious of a lack of spirituality and of the emptiness of a mortal sense of life, and seek to rectify this condition, may take comfort from Jesus' promises in the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven. . . . Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

As I Go About My Work

SOMETIMES I remember
Little, lovely things
That have happened
Through the year;
And it is like hearing
The faint tinkle of tiny bells,
Or soft, distant music
At twilight.

HELEN HIXON

Girding for Winter Days

THAT autumn girded itself for a pageant. A few red apples still mocked me from the topmost bough. The russet tree bore a fabulous crop, and after hampers had been despatched to friends in London, there was still the problem where to lay those apples. They lay along the landing upstairs, in orderly regiments whose red and khaki jackets shone resplendently by day, and gleamed ghostly in the moonlight when I went up to bed. Apple pies, and apple jam and apple chutney would reduce their ranks, but I knew they would march well on into the spring, when the boughs would be heavy with the snowdrift of blossom.

I made all ready for the siege of winter. Not that winter is ever hard in this sheltered valley, but there is pleasure in the contemplation of long dark nights, of the log blazing in the grate, of the curtains drawn, the lounge pulled up to the fire, the quiet and leisure for reading. . . .

Outside in the garage the gardening tools have been housed, and the bulbs covered down in their winter quarters. One's breath rises mistily, and it is no place or time for tinkering. The frost begins to grow up the window panes at four o'clock. One must take a torch to post a letter at the village post office, or to call in at *The Golden Ball*, where a fire blazes in the parlour, and sends light dancing over the ceiling and glinting on the feathered darts awaiting the deft hands of ploughman and carter.

But pleasure is not wholly confined to life within doors. The leaves are long in falling, and there will be golden days of surprise, when the wooded landscape will smile, the air blow with a summer softness, and the hips and haws hang in red clusters above the fleecy mantle of Traveller's Joy, of which "the floures thereof come forth in July: the beauty thereof appears in November and December," as old Gerard observed centuries ago.

We must be early afoot these days, to catch the morning sun, and be home before the fall of darkness. There is a beauty in wintry fields and woods no less enchanting than summer's glory. The anatomy of nature is now best seen; the elm and the beech stand forth in their nakedness, miracles of ironwork against the lavender sky, and in the valley shines a village or a stream we have never glimpsed in summer's flounces.

And how little we have seen! We had intended to go rambling afar, and we have stepped but a short distance from Pilgrim Cottage. Over those hills and beyond those woods lie villages whose beauty and wealth of legend we have not tapped—a vintage of the years that may yet prove the best at our feast.

But we must end. The lights are lit in Henley Town. The log burns brightly in the grate, the tea-table is set, and the slippers are warming by the fire.—CECIL ROBERTS, in "Gone Rambling." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Vermeer Among Novelists

FOR the most part, the characters of Jane Austen's novels live in the country. From time to time they visit London or Bath, but chiefly their world is rural—though not bucolic. They pass their lives in rectories and manors, with nicely disposed gardens, the feature of which appears to be a shrubbery, set in a mild pleasant landscape, usually remarkable for its hedgerows. They are comfortably circumstanced people, many are wealthy, and if there is poverty it is of the most genteel description. There is about everything an air of abundant leisure. The women are tolerably free from household and domestic duties; the men are so unoccupied that they can pay morning calls, and are always available for picnics, walks, and four o'clock dinners. Children, though numerous, seldom interfere with the lives of their elders. Everyone seems a little self-satisfied.

That is the impression the reader obtains from the novels, and one which he is apt to associate with their author. It is in some ways a false impression. One is inclined to think that the only problems encountered by these people are problems of the heart, and so insistent are they upon them, that in other directions they are heartless. But because different perplexities and problems of life are not stressed in the novels it is unreasonable to conclude that their originator was ignorant or callous in regard to the inevitable rubs of life. . . .

Certainly one must admit that Jane was a woman of limited experience. The world of her fiction was essentially her world. She never travelled much more than a hundred miles from the Hampshire village where she was born; and there is no evidence that she wished to do so. She moved from parsonage to country house, from lodgings at Bath to lodgings at Lyme, just as her characters move. She passed her life among the same kind of people they were. But though her field of study was limited, it is unfair to argue she was limited in emotion. She was a Vermeer among novelists. And one does not accuse Vermeer of narrowness or lack of emotional depth because he restricted himself to painting Dutch interiors and views of his native Delft.

Jane had an exquisite sense of selection and proportion that prompted her to choose for portrayal the surroundings which were hers, and men and women whose like she knew and whose characters she could illuminate with her peculiar intensity of vision. Perhaps, had she ventured, she could have brought this perception to bear upon persons other than frequenters of parlours and assembly rooms, and have come nearer to nature than the wilderness of a private park. But there was a reticence in her character which forbade it, a mistrust of betraying, not only ignorance, but feelings and passions which, possibly, everyone save her beloved sister Cassandra was unaware she possessed. It is conceivable, too, that however often she might indulge in ridicule of others she would have been sensitive of a ridicule which might have been aimed at herself had she blundered when describing persons, scenes, and events drawn from imagination rather than from observation. Therefore she restricted herself to the sort of world which was hers, and the sort of people who were her relations, friends, and acquaintances.

The life of Jane Austen was very much the life of her characters, without the drama and intrigue which are necessary to a novel, and without that heightening of light and shade which is necessary to a comedy.—From "Jane Austen," by GUY RAWLENCE, in "Great Lives." (London: Duckworth.)

The Glory of Glass

AT LAST we are face to face with the crowning glory of Chartres. Other churches have glass—quantities of it, and very fine—but we have been trying to catch a glimpse of the glory which stands behind the glass of Chartres, and gives it quality and feeling of its own. For once the architect is useless and his explanations are pitiable; the painter helps still less; and the decorator, unless he works in glass, is the poorest guide of all, while, if he works in glass, he is sure to lead wrong. . . .

Even in 1200 the value of these windows was so well understood, relatively to new ones, that they were preserved with the greatest care. The effort to make such windows was never repeated. Their jewelled perfection did not suit the scale of the vast churches of the thirteenth century. By turning your head toward the windows of the side aisles, you can see the criticism which the later artists passed on the old work. They found it too refined, too brilliant, too jewel-like for the size of the new cathedral; the play of light and colour allowed the eye too little repose; indeed, the eye could not see their whole beauty, and half their value was thrown away in this huge stone setting. . . . With trifling imagination one can still catch a glimpse of the crusades in the glory of the glass.—HENRY ADAMS, in "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres." (London: Constable. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Christmas in November

IN THEIR bright wisdom sparrows know
That they are motifs in a frail design;
And fill the small tree, perched on every bough
Like ornaments that dress the Christmas Pine!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

דאָס אָנפילען ליידיגע כלים

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר״)

אין דער ביבעל ערצעהלט מען א געשיכטע פון אן אלמנה וועלכע איז געקומען צו אלישע הנביא אין גרויס נויט און אנגסט. זי האָט זיך ניט געקענט בעפרייען פון איהרע חובות. זי האָט געהאַט צוויי זיהן, און איהר שולדהאר (דער מאַנער) איז געקומען צו צונעהמען איהרע זיהן צו זיך פאר קנעכט. דער נביא, פראַקטיש און גייסטיג געזאָנען, ווייל ער האָט זיך פערלאָזען אויף גאָטס וועג, וואָס צייגט אָן ווי אזוי אויסצומיידען יעדע שוועריגקייט, האָט איהר געפרעגט וואָס זי האָט געהאַט אין הויז. די פרוי האָט געענטפערט, אז זי האָט גאָר ניט געהאַט אין הויז „אחוץ א קריגעל אייל.״ אָבער דאָס איז געווען גענוג צו דעם בעגייסטערטען געדאנק פון דעם נביא. ער האָט איהר געהייסען באָרגען ליידיגע כלים פון איהרע שכנים, אָבער צו באָרגען פיעל כלים, און ניט בלויז א פּאָר. דאַן האָט ער איהר געהייסען אריינגעהן אין הויז און פערשליסען די טהיר, און „גיסען דעם אייל אין אלע פון די דאָזיגע כלים, און אז די פולע זאָל זי אָפּרוקען אָן א זייט.״

די אלמנה האָט געפאָלגט דעם נביאס געבאָט. זי האָט פערשלאָסען די טהיר, הינטער זיך, און הינטער איהרע זיהן, וועלכע האָבען צונויפגעקליבען די ליידיגע כלים,—דאָס הייסט זי האָט אויסגעשלאָסען איהרע מוראות און איהר ערגערנים, און האָט אָנגעפאַנגען צו גיסען דעם אייל. דאַך יעדע ליידיגע כלי איז געוואָרען אָנגעפילט, פון דעסטוועגען האָט זיך דאָס אייל ניט אויסגעליידיגט. דאַן האָט איהר דער נביא געהייסען פערקויפען דעם אייל, בעצאָהלען איהר חובות, און לעבען פון דעם אייל וואָס איז איבערגעבליבען. און אזוי האָט זי ניט נור אָבגעצאָהלט איהרע חובות, נאָר זי איז אויך פערזאָרגט געוואָרען מיט א לעבענס-מיטעל פאר זיך און פאר איהרע זיהן.

קריסטשען סייענס, (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאַפט) אין אונזער איצטיגער דור, לערענט אונז אויך די זעלבע לעהרע פון דעם געטליכען שורש פון גאַנץ פרנסה. אויפן זייט 592 פון „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען״ גיט אונז מערי בייקער עדדי "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. דעם גייסטיגען דעפיניציאָן פון דעם וואָרט „אייל״ אלס „הייליגונג; צדקה; מילדקייט; תפלה; הימלישע בעגייסטערונג.״ מיט אן עניוותדיגער געהאָרכזאַמער גלויבען, האָט די אלמנה אין דער געשיכטע אָנגעפאנגען צו גיסען דעם אייל אין דער ערשטער כלי וואָס איז געקומען צו דער האַנט, און זי האָט כסדר געגאָסען מיטן פולען מאָס ביז אלע כלים זיינען אָנגעפילט געוואָרען. און אויף דער זעלבען שטייגער [illegible]

מענשען צייטענווייז וואונדערען פארוואָס זיי מאַכען ניט גרעסערע און שנעלערע פּראָגרעס אין זייער פערלאַנג גייסטיג צו ווערען, ווען זייער פערלאַנג אזוי צו ווערען איז זעהר שטאַרק. פיליכט ליעגט דער שולד אין זייער געדאנק וועלכען מען האָט בעדאַרפט אונטערזוכען. אפשר האָבען זיי ניט געבאָרגט קיינע כלים, און דעריבער האָבען זיי ניט ערהאַלטען אָדער אָנגעהאַלטען קיין גוטעס; אָדער פיליכט האָט א בעדעקונג פון עגאָטיזם און מאַטעריאַליטעט זעהר וועניג אָרט איבערגעלאָזען פאר דער אויפנעהמונג פון דער היילזאַמער און בעלייכטענער וואהרהייט.

קריסטשען סייענס לערענט, אז „דער וועג ווי אזוי ארויסצוציהען דעם אירטהום פון דעם שטערבליכען געדאַנק איז דורך דער וואהרהייט, וועלכע מוז אריינגעגאָסען ווערען אין דיזען געדאַנק מיט פלוטען פון ליבע.״ („וויסענשאַפט און געזונט, ז. 201). יעזוס האָט געהיילט קראַנקהייט און טרויער אויף טאַקי אזא שטייגער. מיט רחמנות האָט ער געשאָנקען זיינע אוצרות פון וואהרהייט און ליבע צו די יעניגע וועלכע זיינען געווען געגרייט צו ערהאַלטען זיי, בשעת ער פלעגט היילען קראַנקהייט און זינד. די יעניגע וועלכע ווערען בעוואוסטזיניג אז עס פעהלט זיי גייסטיגקייט, און אז דער שטערבליכער זין פון לעבען איז פוסט און ליידיג, און וועלכע זוכען דעריבער א וועג ווי אזוי אויסצובעסערען זייער לאַגע, קענען קלייבען פיעל טרייסט פון יעזוס'עס פערשפּרעכען, וועלכע זיינען פערקערפערט אין זיין דרשה אויפ'ן באַרג: „געבענשט זיינען די וואָס האָבען א נידריגעס געמיט, וואָרין דאָס קעניגרייך פון הימעל איז זייערס.... געבענשט זיינען די וואָס הונגערן און דאָרשטען נאָך גערעכטיגקייט, וואָרין זיי וועלען געזעטיגט ווערען.״

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפּערמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען און מאַכען זיין פערלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פּאַבלישונג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Closing Stocks
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1936 ★★

Shake-up of Police Denied by Timilty; Gambling Drive On

New Commissioner Says No Changes Whatever in Immediate Prospect

Police Captains Get Their Orders

Extension of Every Effort in Offensive Against Rackets Indicated

Denial that a shake-up, wholesale or otherwise, is in immediate prospect for the Boston police department came from Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today.

Simultaneously, Commissioner Timilty summoned the three deputy superintendents, the 25 police captains and all the lieutenants and sergeants into his office and ordered them to extend every effort to clean-up Boston.

He told the men they were starting anew, so far as promotions were concerned, and that future advancement would depend upon their abilities. He also threatened demotions unless the present major offensive against gambling and racketeering is successfully carried forward by the men in their individual districts.

Both moves, wholly unexpected, threw police headquarters into a turmoil of conjecture out of which emerged bright hope that sabotage of police morale by distribution of political patronage within the department would be averted; likewise came growing conviction that the new commissioner is conversant with the central facts of gambling racketeering in Boston and is determined to do something about it.

Tension is Eased

Observers said that tension eased around headquarters today, and Commissioner Timilty was credited with having brought about the happier condition.

Since Mr. Timilty was appointed by Gov. James M. Curley only last Wednesday to replace former Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, a number of reasons for the sudden switch have been circulated.

First was the view that Governor Curley was dissatisfied with the way Commissioner McSweeney had handled the apparently growing menace of racketeering, particularly among gamblers.

Second was the allegation that the new commissioner would adopt a hands-off policy toward certain aspects of law violation.

Police Strike

Third in the list of reasons advanced was the possibility that reinstatement of certain of the members of the force who were dismissed in the police strike of 1919 was contemplated. This was brought out into the open by State Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, who said it was the reason.

Fourth was the charge that the new commissioner was installed to fill some 30 vacancies among the officers of the department. These positions included a deputy superintendent, two captains, 16 lieutenants and 16 sergeants. The assumption was that if the positions were filled that political patronage would play its part in determining the favored officers.

This latter charge reached its highest cry only this morning. Com-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Lonesome Duck Wants Lost Mate

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30

Henry Beneditti, of Pawtucket, lost one of two pet ducks Friday, and he now asks police to find it for him. The police blotter had this prosaic reference to the tragedy today: "The same is a pet and he would like the same brought back to its running mate, as the other duck that he has is very lonesome."

Textile Union Votes Against General Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—Although textile workers are not completely satisfied with present wage and hour conditions in the industry they have decided that voluntary concessions on the part of mill operators are sufficient to avert a strike at this time. This decision, it is understood here, was reached only after an exhaustive week-end meeting of representatives of 42 locals of the United Textile Workers of America.

At the conclusion of the session, early yesterday, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union's executive board, announced the council had voted to support any local division striking for higher wages, but he added, there would be no general, concerted strike of all the U. T. W.'s locals.

Mills Meet Demand

Further word dispelling the threat of immediate strike came from the Blackstone Valley section, where a U. T. W. local had voted to strike at noon today unless certain plants brought their scales into line with the recent voluntary upturns. Most of the threatened mills have complied and no strikes are in immediate prospect, union officials said.

Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the U. T. W., came from Washington, D. C., to New England over the week end to confer with leaders in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. Later he expects to meet with officials of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, attempting to organize the workers of the American Woolen Company mills in Lawrence, Mass.

Officials at New England headquarters here would give no information regarding the purpose of Mr. Gorman's visit. It is believed, however, that his trip to Fall River and New Bedford was in connection with a membership campaign.

Recently officials of the American Federation of Textile Operatives asked manufacturers in Fall River for a 5 per cent increase in wages. The U. T. W. then stepped in and asked for 10 per cent and the latter's request was granted.

As a result of this success U. T. W. leaders believe the international union is in a position to obtain many members from the independent union in Fall River and make greater strides in New Bedford.

Higher 1937 Prices Are Indicated As Boston Shoe Style Show Is Opened

Style is not the main issue occupying the thoughts of the 500 exhibitors of shoes for next spring and summer, displaying their samples today, Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Hotel Statler. The question is one of price. Styles there are, to be sure, involving higher heels for women, a wider variety of colors in men's and women's and even babies' shoes, and very special shoes for sheer comfort.

But the manufacturers are watching the faces of the buyers, listening intently to their remarks, when they tell them that in 1937 wholesale prices are to be higher.

Material Costs More

While the output in the United States will have reached 400,000,000 pairs for the year, by the end of 1936—a gain of 40,000,000 pairs over last year—it has been a "profitless prosperity," say the manufacturers, as far as they are concedned, for they had to increase wages, pay new social security taxes, and higher prices for raw materials, while they sold to the retailer at the usual rates. They figure roughly 25 cents on a pair for the wholesale increase, though what that will be when it reaches the consumer depends on the kind of shoe and other conditions.

Suéde shoes, usually kept for autumn trade, are to be very popular in the spring, it is reported. Men as well as women will wear suéde, and a great many white shoes. Colors for women's footwear will follow the British coronation, featuring royal blue, purple and bright red. Only sports shoes will have low heels, but the fancier shoes will keep the rounded toe. Sandals appear to dominate the evening showing and are combining rich brocades, fine kid, satin and suéde in almost every hue. Some of the toes are of woven ribbon.

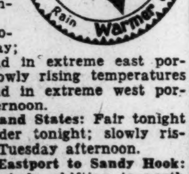
New Method

Turned shoes, a form of footwear originating with anscient Egyptians and used in all subsequent ages when flexibility was especially desired, need actualy be "turned" inside out no longer. The United States Machinery Corporation has furnished the trade with a machine as intricate and delicate as the works of a watch, it is said, for producing the "turned" result by a lock-stitch method.

Inspired by the growing demand for ski boots, the firm of McNichol & Taylor, Inc., Lynn, Mass., lastmakers participating in the exhibition, announce that they expect to complete this week the largest ski boot in the world. They spent weeks building the 11-foot last. The boot, which is being made entirely by hand, required 18 cow hides for the upper and the lining. The sole alone weighs about 500 pounds. It will travel about the country as an exhibit of the New England industry.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Tuesday afternoon; moderate northwest winds, shifting to north and northeast Tuesday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight and in extreme east portions Tuesday; slowly rising temperatures Tuesday night and in extreme west portions Tuesday afternoon.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperatures Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, shifting to north and northeast Tuesday, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	56	52
Chicago	28	26	New York	24	24
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	32	28	Philadelphia	30	30
Jacksonville	48	46	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	26	24	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	28	26
Miami	62	58			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 30
B—Minimum, Nov. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:01 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Tuesday, 1:03 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Security Act Test Case Is Heard; Pedestrian Safety in State Rises

Boston Today

Social Security Test Case Heard

Boston's test case on the constitutionality of Title 9 (unemployment compensation) of the Social Security Act—said to be the first case in any court—was limited today to a brief hearing on the merits of the petitions before the court, following which Federal Judge George C. Sweeney took the arguments under consideration. Judge Sweeney indicated several days ago that he expects to hand down a decision before Dec. 15.

In this case, Edward F. McClennan, representing George P. Davis, a stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, sought a temporary injunction to restrain the railroad from paying under the provisions of the act. Defending the legality of the act is Charles E. Wyzanski Jr. of Washington, D. C., special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and representing Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, and William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, who were allowed to intervene as defendants in the case.

Attorney McClennan's brief and argument today challenged the constitutionality of the act on four counts.

(1) This tax is an excise tax beyond the powers of Congress to enact. (2) It is not uniform and is "capricious and unlawfully discriminatory." (3) It is a tax which takes property without due process of law. (4) It is not imposed for the general welfare.

Attorney McClennan said regarding the nonuniformity of the act: "There is no reason whatsoever, if the tax is for the purpose of raising general revenue, for picking upon the persons picked upon." Attorney McClennan referred to employers of less than eight workers and others exempted by provisions of the law.

The Government opposes the four counts cited by Attorney McClennan and is seeking to have the bill of complaint dismissed. It claims that Title 9 constitutes a valid exercise of federal power.

Attorney McClennan today filed another brief in behalf of Davis, against the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston, attacking Title 8 (old age benefit payments) of the act. Again the Government filed a petition to intervene and Judge Sweeney set Dec. 19 for filing briefs.

Ships Sailing Despite Strike

News of Boston harbor's maritime strike today consists principally of sailings. The freighter McKeesport, held up over the week end, got away this morning with an entirely new crew, for Norfolk, Va., and the freighter Cold Harbor moved down into the lower harbor while her agents tried to pick up a few necessary hands to get her off by afternoon.

When the American Merchant of the American Merchant Lines arrived this morning from London delegations of 10 men each from the two striking organizations were ordered off the East Boston docks, the property of the Boston & Maine Railroad, by railroad and Boston police. The agents hope to have the vessel off for New York this afternoon.

The Kishacoquillas, held up two or three days by the strike, sailed for Cuba last night, and the Cody, similarly delayed, departed over the week end. The Black Hawk is still held by the "sit down" strike of its crew.

Adult Center In New Quarters

Saturday was "moving day" for the Boston Center for Adult Recreation. Thanks to volunteers, its household possessions and the brightly burning flame to carry on, are now under its own roof at 79 Mt. Vernon Street. The new center was the residence of Judge Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court.

A number of the members dropped in today and discussion groups were resumed. The new home will provide the best facilities which the center has known so far for carrying on its work, namely, discussion groups maintaining the intimacy of "family" size and informality on the subjects which the people composing the groups have wanted to know more thoroughly. Whetting intellectual curiosity, then satisfying it, members say, is the chief charm of the Center program, with the mingling of persons interested in the same subject a close second.

The Center was started here three years ago. During that period 4884 members have been enrolled in 49 various discussion groups but even today the Center has not been able to meet the demand for its service to men and women "who want to know more."

Christmas Tree Cutters Warned

Christmas joy will turn to sorrow for those who cut down Christmas trees on State Forests or reservations, Ernest J. Dean, state commissioner of conservation, warned yesterday.

Disturbed by the frequent practice of cutting down trees in the reservations at Christmas time, Mr. Dean explained that a maximum fine of $500 or a six months' jail sentence awaits those who violate the law this year.

"There is a growing practice," he added, "in some parts of the State, to go into State Forests and other reservations and cut down Christmas trees and materials for wreaths and decorations. This is a direct violation of the law."

Mr. Dean warned that a jail sentence is mandatory in the cases where a person is caught cutting a tree at night.

Saltonstall Recount Begins

Attention in a good many political circles was focused on the office of the Boston Election Commissioner this morning as the recount commenced to determine whether Francis E. Kelley's 88,000-odd plurality over Leverett Saltonstall in Boston should stand.

Boston polled a total of 303,000 votes, 192,000 of which went to Mr. Kelley and 104,000 to Mr. Saltonstall.

If the general recount is to produce any notable change, observers expect that it will be strongly indicated in the Boston tabulation.

As 10 members of the election department went over the ballots and called out "Kelley" or "Salt" or "Stall"—ballot counter jargon for the prominent Brahmin name—the former speaker of the house was represented by Frank L. Brier and Raymond P. Delano. To guard Mr. Kelley's interests, Attorney John F. Lombard and William F. Murphy were on hand.

New returns for Ward 1 gave Mr. Kelley a gain of 157 votes. Mr. Saltonstall lost 23.

The total state returns in the original balloting gave Mr. Kelley 876,790 votes and Mr. Saltonstall 866,697, a difference of 10,093 votes.

Commissioner David I. Shaw announced that the recount would probably take until next Tuesday.

WPA Workers Fail to Get Back

A delegation of 30 men, representing the 120 workers who were dropped from a WPA road project in Mattapan on Saturday, made a futile effort to be reinstated today. The group was led by Joseph R. Novello, timekeeper on the project, who presented their demands to Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, WPA state administrator.

Colonel McDonough told the men he regretted not being able to do anything about their predicament. He explained that when the State Department of Public Welfare orders persons dropped, the WPA follows the order. The ousted workers will be placed back on certified lists, which means that they must take their places and await their turns until they are needed again.

Administrator McDonough, to whom former Acting Administrator Paul Edwards turned over his office today, indicated that the Mattapan workers would have a long wait for work.

After installing the new administrator, Mr. Edwards announced that he would take a short vacation before going to his new job in Washington.

Boston Today

Road Accidents To Walkers Abate

Directly opposed to the general upward swing in pedestrian accidents throughout the United States, Massachusetts completed the fiscal year yesterday with a deduction of 17 in pedestrian fatalities and a decrease of 2239 in non-fatal pedestrian mishaps as compared with last year, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, revealed today.

Mr. Goodwin's statement followed immediately in the wake of a report by the National Safety Council to the effect that pedestrian mishaps in all 48 states had shown at least a 5 per cent increase over last year as part of what promised to be the worst highway toll in the history of the automobile, the Council declared unless a radical turn is taken for safety in the last month of the year.

The registrar's figures revealed that Massachusetts had taken no part in the poor national record, but had on the contrary contributed something to safety not only from the pedestrian viewpoint, but also from the general standpoint of the driver. While figures were not completely tabulated on the full highway picture, the registrar believed that the Bay State's accidents would show a sharp reduction from last year, despite the increase of more than 60,000 vehicle registrations this year.

'Twas 77 Below Above Boston

It was 77 degrees below zero at Boston this morning—but only stratosphere inhabitants would have noticed it.

While Boston slept, and the mercury in city thermometers hovered around 24 degrees, wideawake attendants at the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University's weather station gathered around a chronograph which was recording results observed by the latest developments in meteorological instruments.

At 5 o'clock this morning, Charles F. Brooks, observatory director, sent up the first radio-equipped balloon ever to ascend at night for temperature recording. Climbing to 50,000 feet above the earth, the balloon's meteorograph noted and transmitted the 77 below temperature to the anxious officials at the station.

Work on the balloon has been under way for over a year. Successful in obtaining day-time recordings the instruments had frozen under declining night temperatures.

Wrapped in ice-cream bags and balsa wood, however, the instrument worked perfectly at five o'clock this morning. At a height of 17,000 feet, recordings of the balloon and the East Boston weather plane checked. The balloon continued its ascending flight, ultimately losing itself at sea. But the observatory had proved its contentions that a balloon would be equally as exact, efficient to a greater degree, and eventually cheaper to the government, as well as a quieter means of recording, thus endearing itself to cities and towns around Boston.

In addition to temperature recording, the balloon records humidity, and atmospheric pressure. Radio observations are transmitted to earth to a chronograph in a full report every 15 seconds.

The cost of the instrument, about $40, Dr. Brooks said, probably will operate against its general use, but, he added, in time construction will probably cost between $20 and $25, the approximate price charged for daily planes doing the same work.

Prepared Foods Heralded For Holiday Gifts at Show

When "Dad" and "Mom" open their Christmas packages this season, they need not be surprised to find that instead of the usual necktie and apron, the pink-ribboned bundles contain a dozen boxes of raisins and a carton of the family's favorite canned peaches.

They probably suspected that some member of the family would go to the food show that opened in Mechanics Building today. There, in a Yuletide atmosphere of holly and icicle splendor, old St. Nicholas cracks his whip over the visiting throngs and sings a modernized tune, "Give food gifts for Christmas this year."

For some time the idea of inviting families to hang foodstuffs on the Christmas tree as well as on the table has gained momentum with the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, sponsors of the annual food show that runs for a week, afternoons and evenings. "Dad" has often spoken of how he enjoyed "those canned peaches," and "Mom" has smacked her lips with great relish over the plum pudding that tastes as good as homemade.

Cows for Reindeer

"If the family likes these things so much, why not give them foodstuffs for Christmas?" is the theme of the seasonal food show. And it marks the first attempt of grocers to break into the family's Yuletide gatherings around the tree with a pung full of things that usually fit into the day only "after the presents have been given out."

So—the throngs of visitors at the exposition passed along aisle after aisle of holly-decked counters, overslung with colored Yuletime streamers, tinged with the atmosphere of colonial New England, symbolic of Christmas. On one side a milk company played up its wares with the familiar Christmas scene of Santa Claus and his flying reindeer—only, lo and behold, the reindeer had been changed to cows and the rear seat in the pung had been loaded down with crates of milk, instead of the customary toys.

Marshmallows and Apples

In another booth, a can of marshmallow sat in a window looking out upon a Christmas scene of snow, ice and glittering icicles. Close by, a group of youngsters were pictured cheering the arrival of that famous, red-faced gentleman with the red

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY PROFESSOR HERMANN S. HERING, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall. 8.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream." Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:20.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Othello," starring Walter Huston, Nan Sunderland and Robert Keith in Shakespearean tragedy. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:15.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Lady Be Careful," with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter and June Lang in "White Hunter." Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Memories of Spain," "Fighting Marlin," "Royal Cafe," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Color Classic Tour," "Joe Palooka Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT — Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." "Let's Sing Again," with Henry Armetta and Bobby Breen.

UPTOWN — "Cain and Mabel," with Marion Davies, Clark Gable and Allen Jenkins. 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Back to Nature." 1, 3:40, 6, 8:50.

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8:10, 10:12.

FINE ARTS — "Tanzmusik," Viennese musical film, featuring Liane Haid. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

BOSTON — "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 10:50 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:15. Stage: Eddie Cantor, Parkyakarkus, Jimmy Wallington, Jane Cooper and others.

EXETER — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. (Same show all week).

MODERN — "Pigskin Parade," with Gladys George, John Howard and Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys George. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Dodsworth," with Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Back to Nature," with the Jones Family. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

METROPOLITAN — The Dionne Quintuplets in "Reunion," featuring Jean Hersholt and Rochelle Hudson 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: Horace Heidt and his Alemite Brigadiers.

UNIVERSITY — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE — Special meeting in the Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street. 6:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Lecture on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors," by Willi Apel. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE — Douglas Brown, economist, speaker. Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues. 8.

Tomorrow

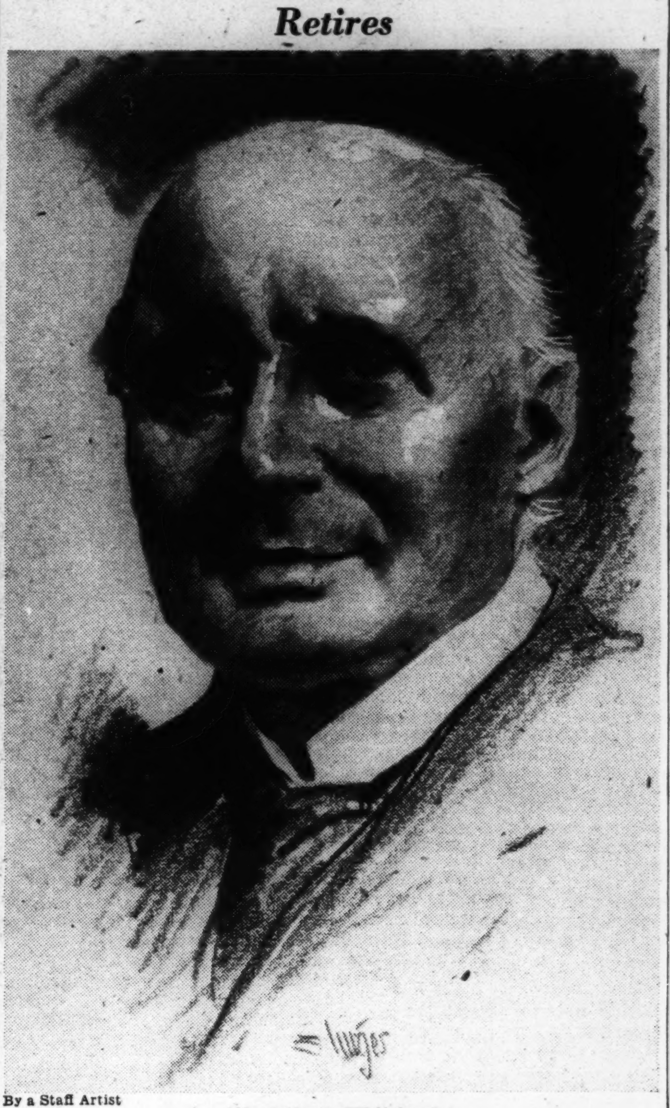
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Also, lecture on Hittite Art by Prof. Ernst Herzfeld. 3.

OLD ENGLISH GALLERIES — Lecture and exhibit on "Old English Silver" by Miss Amy Sacker. The Junior League, 0 Marlborough Street. 11 a. m. For the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Federated Music Clubs.

BOSTON OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL — Dramatics Class presents two plays, "Echoes of the City Streets," and "The New Secretary on the Job." Open to the public. 4.

Bay State Citizens Betrayed By Tax Legislative Board, Association Spokesman Says

Retires



By a Staff Artist

Alfred North Whitehead

Who Leaves the Faculty at Harvard to Become Professor Emeritus Next September

Wellesley Parley On School Tangle Forestalls Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 30—Following a threat by disgruntled parents here to keep their children at home, the controversy over a plan to redistrict and double up pupils in two Wellesley schools subsided today as Superintendent Edward H. Miner announced a public meeting of the school board at the Wellesley Junior High School tonight "to straighten out the entire controversy."

"Many untruths have been issued," said Mr. Miner, "and the whole situation is the result of a general misunderstanding. I believe it will be of pertinent concern to all interested persons to be present tonight and get a true picture of the conflicting issues."

So far these issues have been more or less hidden in a cloud of vagueness. The strike movement has been led by James D. Bresnahan and is considered by many observers a tempest in a political teapot. To outward intents and purposes, however, the

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Whitehead 'Knew' Only Honor Men

At noon Sept. 22, 1931, a rather scared senior who had already flunked one course in philosophy but who wanted nevertheless to study under Alfred North Whitehead, Harvard's distinguished scholar, squeezed his way into Room C, Emerson Hall and tried to find standing room.

Professor Whitehead was speaking—obviously disturbed by the crowd which overflowed his small room: "Gentlemen," he began, his voice obviously forced above its normal, very low range, "I have no intention of teaching such a large class. Before I begin let me say that I recognize only those students who earn the highest grades. All others I fail. There are no middle grades." Then followed an outline of a course in the Philosophy of Science plainly intended to discourage all average or lazy students.

If it hadn't been for his merry gray eyes and a feeling that perhaps he wasn't quite as hard as his words implied, at least one senior wouldn't have come to class half an hour earlier next time, in order to get a front seat. Surprisingly enough there were plenty of seats available that day even after the lecture began.

Today Dr. Whitehead's students were informed that he was instructing his last class at Harvard as a professor. Next September he becomes professor emeritus.

Dr. Whitehead graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, with every intention of making mathematics his life work. After a distinguished career at Trinity as an instructor and at the University of London, he was invited to come to Harvard to the department of philosophy. His knowledge of symbolic logic plus an appreciation of methods used by natural science evoked an unusual approach to philosophy which rapidly gained him the reputation of being one of the world's keenest thinkers.

Almost Victorian in dress as well as manner, he preserved the institution of holding open house for students on Sunday nights in his apartment home on the Charles River. Some 25 to 40 customarily gather for tea and a chat with this man whose thoughts are always four to six jumps ahead of his followers. Frequently there were discussions of political and economic moment, but so philosophically technical did they become, that issues and men were quickly swallowed up in impersonal symbols of logic.

White-haired, stoop-shouldered, Dr. Whitehead is loved by everyone with whom he comes in contact. In 1910 he worked with Bertrand Russell and together they wrote "Principia Mathematica." His latest work is "Nature and Life," written in 1934.

Students Presented Volume

Last February he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday and nine of his former pupils, now teaching in American Universities, commemorated the anniversary by presenting him with a personal volume, "Philosophical Essays for Alfred North Whitehead."

Two years ago, together with Prof. William E. Hocking, also of the Harvard department of philosophy, he worked out the details of Harvard's first double-header seminar. Metaphysics was the subject, and the usual course of procedure was for one professor to start the discussion

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Bird Charges Group With 'Deliberate Program of Procrastination'

Sen. Davenport Target of Letter

Economics for Taxpayers Cited as Objective of State Body

Controversy that has surrounded the special legislative commission examining taxation and public expenditures burst into flame today as Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, accused State Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the commission, with scuttling its effectiveness by a "deliberate program of procrastination, obviously designed to prevent any examination in the public interest into the cost of government."

Senator Davenport, in turn, characterized Mr. Bird's federation as a "smoke screen" to defend the wealthy from paying their share of the cost of government.

Hearing Is Fizzle

Today's developments came on the heels of a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium which fizzled when only 15 persons appeared in the room which accommodates more than 1000. To State House observers this scanty attendance was proof that those groups which heretofore have packed meetings where pleas for lower taxes might be heard now have little expectation that the special commission will help them.

Commission members, obviously surprised by the small attendance, found even those present unresponsive to invitations to state their views on increasing taxes on intangibles, a $25 limit per $1000 valuation on real estate, a sales tax, increased horse and dog betting revenues, or a boost in the state income tax.

Albert C. Hager of Boston opposed the $25 tax limit.

Letter to Davenport

In a warmly-worded letter to Senator Davenport, Mr. Bird said, "The original idea behind the creation of the commission such as yours was that an intelligent body of men with the authority vested in them by the State would constructively review facts relative to county, state and municipal governments. The primary purpose of such a commission should be the achieving of intelligent economies based upon facts, so that the taxpayers of this Commonwealth can find relief in the only logical manner—reduction in the unnecessary expenditures of their government and a complete revision of the tax structure.

Disappointed in Results

"To begin with, I think it is fair to say that the organization I represent is deeply disappointed in the commission's course during the past few months. I am utterly unable to see that it has accomplished, or has even attempted to accomplish, any of the purposes for which it was created.

Betrayal Charged

"I am sure that I am but voicing the general opinion when I say that in its failure either to survey the tax structure of the Commonwealth or to make a single gesture toward an examination of public expenditures, the commission has betrayed the people of Massachusetts.

Responsibility Fixed

"I feel, Mr. Chairman, that you must personally accept much responsibility for the failure which I here set forth. I will recall that when the bill creating the commission was given hearing before the committees on rules of the House and Senate that yours was the only voice raised against it, and that you then spoke of the proposed commission with disapprobation and contempt. I recall, too, your attempts to defeat the bill in the Senate, and your subsequent efforts to produce a veto from the Executive.

Shocked By Action

"Like many other people I was shocked that in spite of your known hostility you were not only willing to accept appointment to the commission, at the hands of the President of the Senate, but that you sought the chairmanship and secured it through the intervention of the Governor you asked to veto the bill.

"But the dismay felt at this juncture did not become disgust until it was thoroughly apparent that you were able to carry the majority of your commission with you in a program of procrastination obviously designed to prevent any examination in the public interest into the cost of government, and in effect to scuttle the commission. You will remember that one of your commissioners at a public hearing made the statement that the members of his party had 'just been fiddling around until after election.' I can only infer from your failure to say otherwise at that time, that the declaration I have quoted had, and continues to have, your approval."

Senator Davenport's charge anent the taxpayers group was contained in a letter made public today and addressed to Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the taxpayers' federation and also a member of the commission.

Tax Study Advocated

"Your organization," he wrote, "pretends to favor less government expense, and yet it introduced and you as its paid representative advocated, a resolve to establish a new permanent tax study commission with an appropriation of $75,000 to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Bay State Trade Rises 10 Per Cent Over October, 1935

Retail business in Massachusetts continued its upward surge of the last year and one half right through October, according to figures released today by the United States Bureau of Fisheries and Domestic Commerce. The 10 per cent increase for October as compared with the previous October was the best showing made by Massachusetts retail business in several months.

The estimates were based on reports from 811 identical firms in the State, of which 597 disclosed an improvement in business. There were 189 reporting declines in sales and 34 with no material changes in business.

In actual figures, the September record of business was 10 per cent better than that of September, 1935. But in that month, there were more working days than in the previous September, while the two October months had the same number of working days to provide a truer index of industrial growth.

All of the 11 trade groups recorded from food to hardware and miscellaneous showed an increase in business for the tenth month of the year. Following its continued business surge of the last year and one half, the furniture business recorded the highest gain of 17 per cent for the month as compared with the previous October.

Lumber and building materials sales reflected the general up-climb in building throughout the State with a gain of 16 per cent. The sales of apparel jumped 14 per cent to take third place in the trade groups recording improved business.

Winter Sports and Ski Tournament Opens at Boston Garden

Second annual event presents great array of talent as interior of Garden is transformed into an "outdoor" landscape.

King Winter puffed out his red cheeks and blew 5000 winter sports fans into Boston Garden last night for the opening of the second annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament. In their wake swirled thousands of dollars' worth of business in this stimulation of winter play, both for department and specialty stores and for railroads, hotels and resorts in the White Mountains.

It was a good show, well timed, no chilly waits, and commendable this year—if for nothing else—in reducing emphasis upon ski jumping as the height of the sport, for simple, clear instruction on how a beginner on skiis may run a hill in safety. This phase of the show should increase the ski army rather than frighten off novices by the hazardous thrill of jumps from the take-off on the long indoor hill.

Outdoor Landscape

The Garden was transformed into an outdoor landscape. Along one side was a 55 by 100-foot ice rink, paralleling the run-out from the 200-foot landing hill of the jump which began up in the rafters. Encircling both was a pathway of snow hard packed enough to stand the wear and tear of sled dog races. Flags of the nations and hundreds of fir trees screening the front of the boxes gave an Olympic touch to the scene.

One does not have to be a ski runner to enjoy the program. Last night there were sled dog races, amazing exhibitions of fancy skating, jumping by professionals, and a royal welcome for Hannes Schneider, and two assistants from Schneider's international ski school at St. Anton am Alberg. Schneider will be here during the eight days of the exposition, which ushers in the first showing in America of Schneider's first full-length ski film at the Fine Arts Theater beginning Dec. 6. One of Schneider's assistants will teach in the White Mountains this winter and the other will conduct a school on the Pacific coast.

Austrian Singers

Following a race between Miss Millie Turner of Beverly Farms, driving a team against the string of Mrs. Milton Seeley of Wonalancet, N. H., the crowd shivered in sympathy with a group of coatless Austrian singers, the Tyroleans, wearing shorts as a part of their native costumes, who sang several songs and then drew continuous applause by their folk dances.

Willie Frick presented his "candle dance" on skates and with his wife shared the appreciation of the audience with Norval Baptie and Glayds Lamb of New York, the Margo-Sonja team and the comedy skaters.

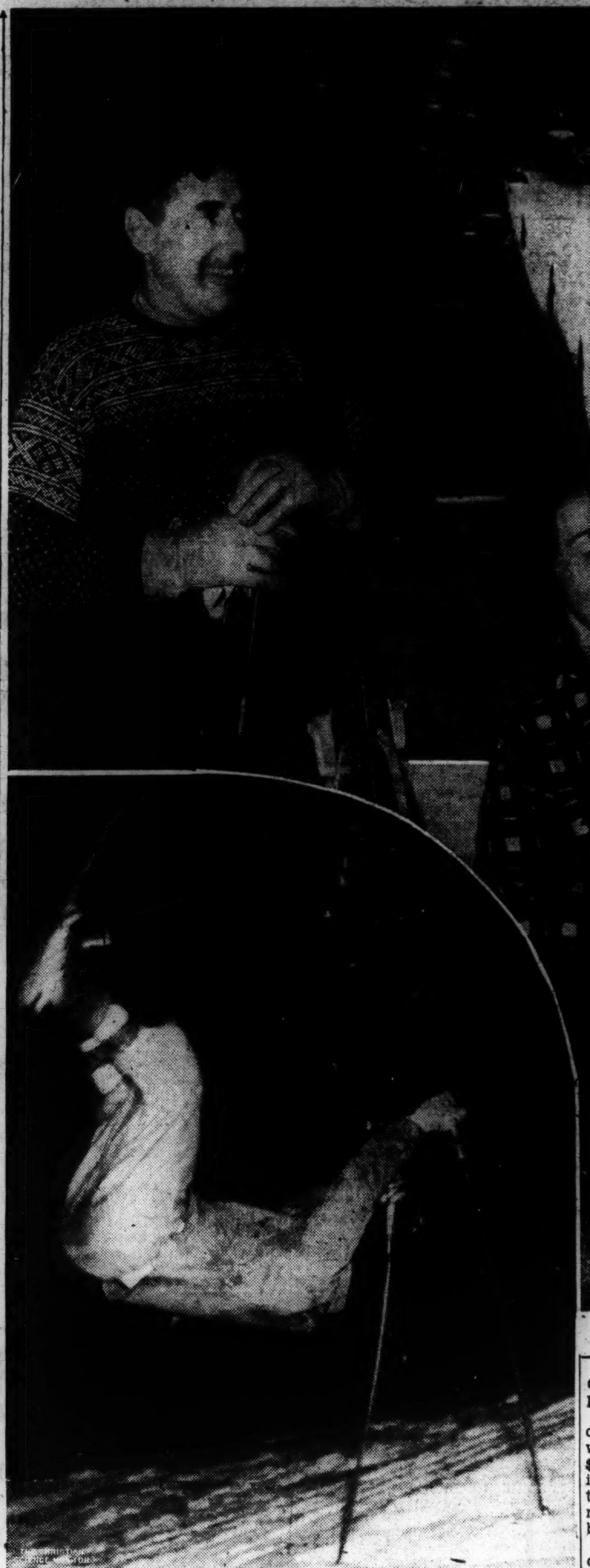
The A, B, C's, and a few X, Y, Z's, of ski runing and turns were illustrated by Charles N. Proctor, American ace; Sig Buckmayr, one of the first foreign "pros" to come to this country as an instructor; Norwood Cox of Cambridge; Alfred Nachbaur of Austria, and Rudolph Friedrich, pro at Jordan's—and Schneider and his assistants.

Simple 'Snow Plow'

These runners showed the simple "snow plow" safe-and-sane method of downhill running, how to adapt the double-stem to turns, and then finished up with "Christies" which brought seasoned skiers in the audience to the edge of their seats shouting with delight.

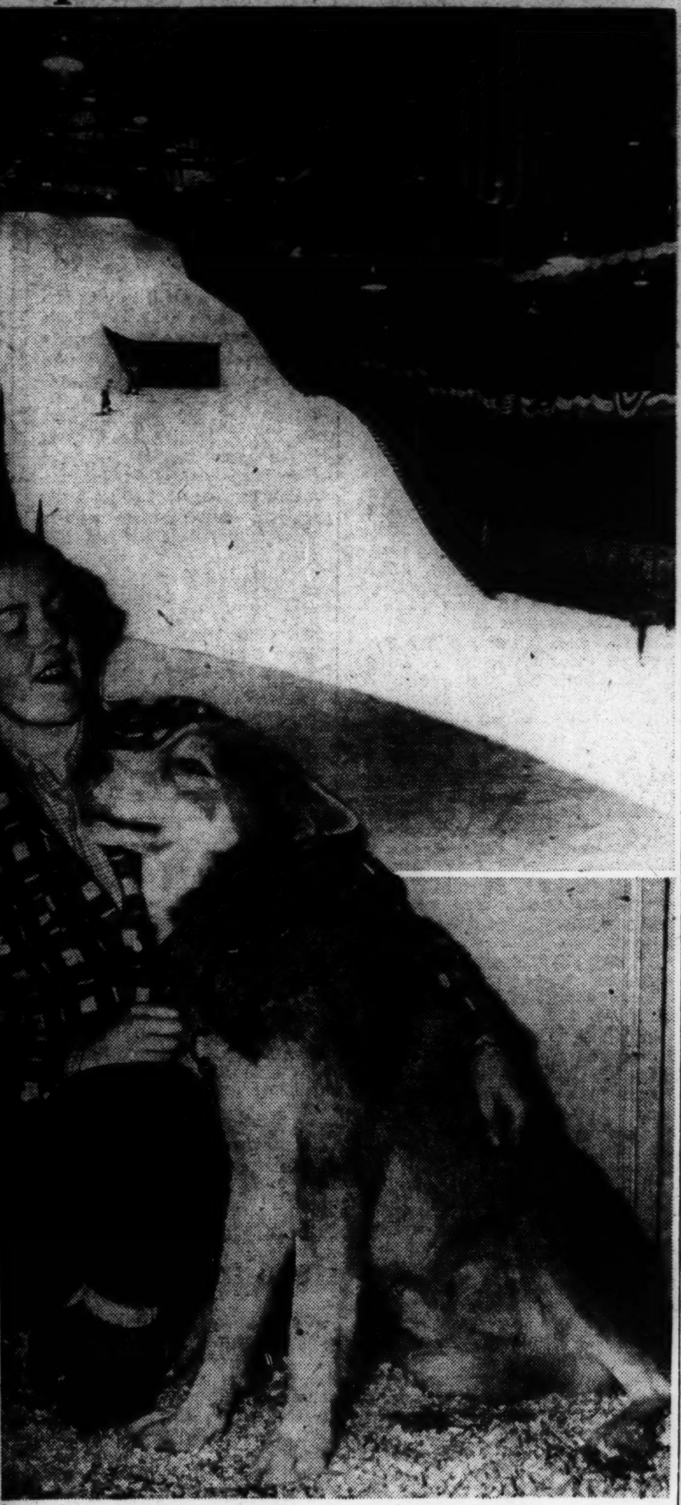
The jumpers thrilled the audience with their swoops down the "hill" and the rise from the takeoff over the steep landing hill. All were in fine form and no mishaps occurred beyond a tumble in the hay at the end of the run—even when the jumpers shot out after each other in rapid succession in the finale.

After the show, as in the two hours that preceded the opening, the crowd milled through the exposition aisles in an almost impassable jam, inspecting the score of winter sports equipment booths, traced information bureaus of local railroads and hotel interests and those of Germany and Austria, and the specialized exhibits of ski boots, skiis, toboggans and sleds, and even an auto-trailer recommended for winter use.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Hannes Schneider, World-Famous Ski Instructor
Lower—Kenneth Suhl Doing a Somersault on Skis



Upper—Boston Garden, Showing Ski Slide and Jump
Lower—Marie Turner and Her Lead Dog, Red

Whitehead 'Knew' Only Honor Students

(Continued from Page 9)

and both to keep it going. Needless to say, they were not always in agreement and students were occasionally drawn into deeper thinking than normally would be required.

Honorary degrees have been awarded him by Cambridge University, the University of Manchester, St. Andrews, Harvard, Wisconsin and Yale. In addition he won the James Scott Prize of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1922, and the Sylvester Medal of the Royal Society, London, in 1925.

Opposed 'Mass Products'

As might be expected of a Victorian, Dr. Whitehead has very decided opinions about mass production, holding that it destroys individual tastes which "ordinarily diversify the stream of uniformity by the forcing of completely finished standardized products upon buyers thus appealing to standard fashion and not to individual satisfaction."

To his classes he has frequently pointed out that "This is admirable for mass buying when times are favorable, but it is an equally effective condition for mass abstention from buying, when expenditure is once checked.

"We are often told that the seat of economic trouble is our distribution system. Obviously the organization for the delivery of goods could hardly be more perfect.

"What is at fault is that for the majority of people the ability to produce goods depends upon the exercise of some useful activity. But mass production has restricted the quantity of human activity required. During the next quarter of a century the economic statesman has the task of rectifying the present starvation of human impulses, denials of opportunity and limitations of beneficial activity, and consider things which cannot be reduced to machinery."

Lovable Character

But for all his philosophy, Dr. Whitehead is a lovable Harvard character as deserving of fame as "Copey," (Dr. Charles Townsend Copeland) "Kitty" (Prof. George L. Kittredge) or "John the Orangeman." His students will long remember how difficult it was to hear him beyond the third row of the classroom for his lectures were delivered for the special benefit of those he felt could follow him best. They would customarily sit up front.

On one occasion, a particularly drowsy spring day, long after the bell had rung for dinner, somebody in the back of the room with a particularly loud snore disturbed him.

"Gentlemen," he said, continuing on with the same low tone he customarily used while lecturing, "I don't mind if you sleep during my classes. I don't even mind a little snoring, but it does bother me considerably," and here he raised his voice so that even the hungriest and sleepiest could hear, "to see someone pull out his watch and then have the effrontery to hold it up to his ear and shake it."

Tax Commission Attacked by Bird

(Continued from Page 9)

pay its expenses for 1936, which would probably increase from $200,000 to $300,000 per year by 1940."

In the meantime, individuals and groups interested in administrative and tax reforms in Massachusetts began to look beyond the forthcoming report of the special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures to a progrom for future activity. Not the least important items of the campaign for relief of property taxpayers are reports from minority members of the commission, or so, at least, it is reported around the State House.

Stern criticism of the general course pursued by the commission, which was created and granted $10,000 by the last legislative session, is expected to be supplemented in the minority reports with recommendations that another commission be appointed next year.

State House observers profess to doubt that the commission can, in the time remaining before its service expires on Jan. 15, accomplish the work of suggesting economies in government and alterations in the tax structure desired by the tax and other groups which joined in the clamor for the commission a year ago.

Debate on Track Revenue

It has been pointed out that the commission has spent a great deal of time in debate over the problem of getting more revenue from horse and dog racing.

The commission, it should be noted, has this week indicated a more serious bent. Meetings have been scheduled in several Massachusetts towns for various evenings this week, and it is presumed members will gain a good sample of Massachusetts sentiment for lower taxes, if nothing else.

According to Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, one minority report will be signed by Norman MacDonald, Representative Martin Hays, Brighton Republican, Representative Bowker and a fourth unnamed commission member.

Strike in Maryland Causes Lay-off of 400 Connecticut Workers

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—A strike at the Cumberland, Md., plant of the Celanese Corporation of America caused the textile plant of the New London Fabrics Corporation to temporarily lay off more than 400 persons today, it was said by factory officials.

The heads of the New London firm announced the company's stock of celanese yarn used in weaving fabrics virtually had been exhausted and efforts to replenish it had been in vain due to the Maryland strike.

Thomas B. Congdon, manager of the New London Fabrics Corporation, said the loom operation in the plant had been reduced from 572 to 60 workers and approximately one week's supply of the type of yarn used by the force still at work was on hand.

The Celanese Corporation of America, affected by the strike in its Maryland plant, is the same concern which recently negotiated for the large plant of the American Printing Company in Fall River.

The concern planned to install rayon machinery in the old textile plant, and promised to become one of Fall River's largest employers.

Behind the Microphone

President Roosevelt's address from the Inter-American Conference for the maintenance of peace at Buenos Aires on Dec. 1 will be heard at 4 the NBC-WEAF networks. WNAC and WEEI will relay this speech.

Two other events from Buenos Aires are scheduled by the National Broadcasting Company on the same day. No times have been announced. One will be the description of the President's arrival in Buenos Aires by Edward Tomlinson, NBC commentator. The other will be a dinner, which the President will attend. Mr. Tomlinson will describe events at the dinner.

* * *

Unusual is the method by which the Gillette Community Sing program will bring 101 mayors in the United States to the microphone on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 10 p. m., eastern time, to aid the local Community Chest and Christmas fund drives.

At a designated time each of the 101 mayors, city managers, or leading officials of the 101 cities chosen will step before the microphone in the studio of the local member station of the CBS network and at a cue from New York will make a holiday appeal to the citizens of the community. Boston's Mayor Mansfield will undoubtedly be heard in his portion of the program from the studios of WEEI, Boston.

* * *

Morton Downey, tenor, ran into the unusual situation of signing up for a commercial series and then finding himself unable to go on the air because his sponsor couldn't buy any time. There wasn't any to be had because every minute was "sold out." A situation like that has not occurred on the networks for a number of years.

The sponsor though unable to find radio time was, of course, required to pay Mr. Downey's salary under his contract. Mr. Downey was genuinely embarrassed at receiving a salary for doing no work because he genuinely wanted to go on the air. He settled the problem recently on a trip to Chicago by asking his sponsor to release him from the contract so that he would be free to negotiate with sponsors who already have air time.

* * *

At this season of the year when many holiday programs are radiocast, sponsors are finding themselves unable to get certain familiar songs for their programs because of the network rules forbidding repetition.

Both networks have a rule that two hours must elapse before a song may be repeated. Because of this rule, sponsors, singers and orchestra leaders have been getting their intentions registered early in order to radiocast certain choice holiday numbers.

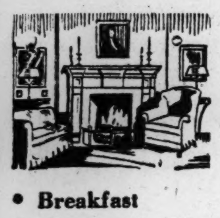
Last year, for instance, Kate Smith found herself unable to sing "Silent Night" for her Christmas program because someone else had registered his intention to use it. Several days afterward, Miss Smith notified the network music department that she would sing it on her Christmas program this year.

Andre Kostelanetz wanted to present "Silent Night" on Dec. 25 as a tribute to Mme. Schumann-Heink and found this will be impossible because the selection has already been reserved. Bennett Larson, producer of the "Community Sing," has established a claim to "Jingle Bells" for his Dec. 27 program and has asked for "Easter Parade" for his Easter Sunday program. Guy Lombardo cleared "Auld Lang Syne," his theme song, for New Year's Eve.

This question of "clearing" numbers is complicated by the fact that dozens of orchestral, vocal units, soloists and other groups all over the country are constantly requesting "clearances" from New York for certain numbers, so that it is a genuinely difficult task of keeping the two-hour limit between songs.

Former Cashier Of Bank Indicted

An indictment containing 26 counts charging embezzlement of more than $12,000 was returned against Arthur R. Terrien, former cashier of the Weston National Bank, to Judge George C. Sweeney by the Federal Grand Jury today. The indictment covered a three-year period and listed embezzlements ranging from $250 to $3000.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Child With Grand Opera Voice Takes Her 'Schoolin' With Her

A year ago, the Bret Harte High School at Hollywood, Calif., numbered among its pupils a pretty 13-year-old girl with the alliterative name of Deanna Durbin. Besides swimming, horseback riding and baseball, Deanna included voice study in her spare time activities.

She sang at parties and one day a movie scout heard her.

Spanning a hop across 12 months and the American continent in one sentence, Deanna took a screen test, was starred in a Universal picture called "Three Smart Girls," and is now making the first stage appearance of her life with Eddie Cantor's radio entertainers at the Keith Boston Theater, where she is stopping the show with the best of them. She has already been on the air with Mr. Cantor for some time and enjoys stage, screen and radio work equally well.

All Different

"They're all so different," she said. "In radio, you have to get new numbers ready every week and Sunday night seems to creep up very quickly. On the stage, you do the same numbers and follow the same routine every show, which gives you a confidence you never get in radio. Pictures are hard work because there is the script to learn as well as songs. I memorized the whole script before 'Three Smart Girls' began because you never know what scene they are going to shoot next."

Deanna, a refreshing youngster, looks not unlike the little girl next door as she walks across the stage, and her mature coloratura voice comes as a pleasant surprise.

With Deanna on tour is her mother, Mrs. Ada Durbin, and her tutor, Harold Minniear, a young Kansas University graduate, who is sent out by the Los Angeles Board of Education. The child "goes to school" either in her dressing room or at the hotel between her five stage appearances.

Deanna, who says she is "mostly in the ninth grade," takes world history, algebra, composition, American literature and Latin; she has tests, does "homework," and moves along in school just as if she were a regular student. She is slightly partial to English and her particular favorites in or out of school are "Pooh Bear," "Eeyore," "Piglet" and Christopher Robin's other friends in the fanciful world of A. A. Milne.

Father a Broker

The young singer is the first member of her family to go on the stage. Her father is a broker and her older sister teaches dramatics and history in a Hollywood junior high school. Now under a seven-year contract to Universal, Deanna made one short feature before her full-length picture.

"But it was no good," she informs one candidly.

At this moment, the interview was interrupted by Announcer Jimmy Wallington's wife who came dashing into the dressing room to show Deanna her first snow storm. Though the youngster was born on Dec. 4, 1922, in Winnipeg, Canada (where 30 below zero is not uncommon in mid-winter), the Durbins moved to California when Deanna was a year old and up to last Saturday she had never seen snow.

The window was thrown open and for the next few minutes the little girl stood fascinated watching the tiny white flakes fall onto her hand and disappear. She was rather disappointed that it all melted as soon as it touched the street, but was assured that by morning everything might be covered with white.

And then, because the Los Angeles Board of Education is pretty strict and because the singer had three more shows, the reporter was whisked gently but firmly out of the dressing room by an eagle-eyed publicity man while Deanna prepared for a rest and perhaps a few pages of "Pooh Bear" before the next performance.

Coloratura

Deanna Durbin

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Display of Finds from Indus Valley at Chanhu-Daro Sind; etchings by Rembrandt, also prints by Hogarth. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors, oils and drawings by William and Stanley Haseltine.

Doll and Richards—Pastels by Laura Coombs Hills; portraits by Ethel Machanic. Water colors by William Jewell. Also water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Dec. 12.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "The Art of Roerich." Through Dec. 6.

Germanic Museum—Oils and water colors by Hubert Landau. Abstractions by Joseph Albers. Through Nov. 30.

Fine Arts Guild—Harvard photographic prize competition. Through Dec. 5.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs showing City of Boston school buildings. Water colors by John Banard. Through Dec. 11.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of American historical naval and marine views. Portraits and English color prints, Currier and Ives.

Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John Whorf.

Copley Society—Paintings by Lilian K. Walsh. Through Dec. 11.

Boston Art Club—Small paintings and sculpture. Dec. 2-26.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of eighteenth-century engravings of English Eccentrics, etc.

Myles Standish Galleries—Pastels of flowers by Lillian Johnson. Through Dec. 20.

Twentieth Century Association—Paintings by Nell Choate Jones. Through Dec. 1. Water colors by Gertrude P. Borenstein.

Symphony Hall—Water colors by Frederick Eldridge Lowell (1874-1933) on exhibit at concerts. Through Dec. 5.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of prints, drawings and craft work by WPA artists. Dec. 5.

Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Paintings by Charles Demitropolis.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children. Through December.

Holman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new. Through December.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of ship etchings by C. J. A. Wilson.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Karl Saxild. Through Dec. 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Junior League Gallery—Lithographs and monographs by Arthur T. Lougee and Laura H. Barr.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Bernard M. Keyes. Through Dec. 12.

Hartford Hearing On Remington Rand Strike Is Opened

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—The national labor relations board opened the latest in a series of hearings here today in connection with the Remington Rand, Inc., six months' strike at the Middletown plant.

Hearings have been held by the board already at Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, N. Y., and New York City based on complaints filed by the Machinists' Union at Buffalo, that the National Labor Relations Act was being violated by the company.

Police Shake-Up Reports Denied By Commissioner

(Continued from Page 9)

missioner Timilty was quick to squelch it.

"There will be no changes in the department at the present time," he asserted. "I am familiarizing myself with the details of the various departments. . . . I do not intend to take any hasty action in relation to the personnel of the department."

This statement from the new commissioner was regarded as being of the highest importance in maintaining the morale of the department. Students of Boston's police force have noted that until the term of Governor Curley the police commissionership had been a rather stable position.

Within the department itself, advancement was presumed to come in reward for ability, and Leonard V. Harrison who studied the department for the Harvard Crime Survey in 1934 said he found the department's morale in high order.

The commissioner's assurance that changes were not to be expected at this time will presumably allay fears that may have been generating in the department for the past few days.

That the new commissioner intends to have Capt. James F. Sheehan continue in directing the campaign against the gambling racketeers was evidenced today in solent way when workmen moved in furniture and set up an office for him in the Berkeley street headquarters.

Meanwhile, the commissioner called in certain captains one by one and spoke to them privately. He declined to divulge the exact terms of the conversations but it was gathered that he told them very forthrightly of what he knew about conditions in their own districts and let them know that he held them responsible for correcting matters.

As for the question of reinstating the striking policemen, Commissioner Timilty said he had no intention of getting into a debate with Senator Carroll on the subject and declined to discuss it further. It was said around headquarters, however, that the men would probably have to have an enabling act passed by the Legislature and that the matter did not immediately confront the commissioner for a decision.

Wellesley Parley On School Tangle

(Continued from Page 9)

"strike" was called as a direct result of the plan to double up and redistrict the pupils of the Fiske and Sprague schools. After a series of conferences between an advisory committee of the Parent-Teachers Association and the Wellesley school committee, Mr. Bresnahan announced that the doubling up scheme had been abandoned and that therefore the "strike" would not be called. He claimed that the children of 244 parents would have walked out.

Superintendent Miner persistently ignored Mr. Bresnahan in his statements this morning, and confined himself to generalities and a denial of much that has been printed in the newspapers about the situation.

"I don't blame the press because they printed what was given to them," he said. "But the disgruntled people have been misled and do not understand the true situation."

Belief that the school controversy was being used for political purposes arose when it was learned that some parents had been solicited to keep their children out of school.

The present disturbance recalled a somewhat similar occurrence last summer when the town was divided over the replacement by the school committee of S. Monroe Graves, who had been superintendent for 22 years, by Mr. Miner.

"It seems too bad that again we should have a controversy between the people of Wellesley because it develops hate," said the Rev. J. Burford Parry at the Wellesley Congregational Church yesterday morning. "We shall never get anywhere in the town of Wellesley until we learn to settle these differences in kindness."

What's Going On in the Arts

Steamer Letter

A distinct impression of delight lingers at the close of the De Basil Ballet Russe's five-day engagement here, a memory that sweetens anticipation of future seasons.

The closing program on Saturday evening consisted of a revival of "Les Cents Baisers," a second performance each of "Symphonie Fantastique" and "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" and a third of "Cimarosiana."

The "Fantastique" was greeted with flowers for Toumanova and Verchinina and bravos and cheers for Massine. It flowed like a rueful phantasmagoria, the figures moving, half real, half illusory, as in a dream. Massine, so often chilling his performance by aloofness, warmed to a more persuasive attachment. His stillness in the Pastorale was especially evocative. Toumanova haunted the action, ever an elusive vision, as the unattainable Beloved. And when the lovely apparition of the early scenes is transformed into the obscene creature of the Witches' Sabbath, we feel with the hero that we are indeed undone.

Massine has at last made the symphonic ballet acceptable—when it is a program symphony that is employed. And now we can think of a number of tone poems that offer subjects for choregraphy — some flamboyant scores of Liszt's, for example. The wonder is that Massine, touring, dancing, rehearsing constantly, can find time to compose and put new productions into shape. It looks like the indomitable energy of genius.

Another artist of the company invisibly makes his influence felt. Boris Kochno, the poet, traveling with them this season, and former collaborator with Diaghileff. When the book is by Kochno, or when he has an unacknowledged hand in the libretto, there is sure to be poetic quality in the ballet.

"Les Cents Baisers," drawn from Hans Andersen's tale, "The Swineherd," is more distinguished for Kochno's libretto than for Nijinska's choregraphy, although that, too, is pleasing enough, as are Jean Hugo's setting and costumes and Frederic d'Erlanger's accompaniment. The whole is an enchanting ensemble of fairyism, however slight.

On Saturday evening, Baronova, as the impercipient princess who preferred a musical bauble to a noble prince, was sparkling with vivacity, her *pointes* delectable, her miming captivating. It was a pleasure to see this charming ballerina restored to form.

"Cimarosiana" is another testament of Massine's cleverness—a figure piece of Italian baroque, which wears well under closer scrutiny and comes better at the end of a program than at the beginning.

Now that "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" has been revealed in its present commonplace version, perhaps it will be dropped from the repertory. Boston would like to see "Les Noces," produced in New York last spring, and some of the effervescent little modern ballets of the later Diaghileff repertory revived. And it might be interesting, however distressing, to see the three symphonic ballets in chronological order. But by next season Massine will probably be bringing forth a new one.

M. L.

Clarence Derwent as Wang Yun, the Prime Minister, in "Lady Precious Stream," at the Plymouth

Ivan Abracheff

Through Dec. 9 there will be shown at the Independent Gallery of Modern Art, 172 Newbury Street, an exhibition of oils and water colors by Ivan Abracheff. Although a few pictures by this painter may be seen here and there in Boston, this is the first opportunity to see sufficient examples to estimate his qualifications.

A cursory view of the display will disclose at once a modern artist of the probing, adventurous variety delighting in the potentialities of color while holding to a strict discipline in its application. Mr. Abracheff will be associated at once with the dauntless Parisians who have broken down the traditional requirements in drawing, effaced literal textures and recreated form in terms of line patterns, color gradations, and plastic surfaces, so that the picture proves to be a delight to the eye on the ground of the good taste and discerning calculation with which it has been executed. It is strictly a pictorial and not a literary or dramatic art.

One observes the tendency of development in Mr. Abracheff's paintings from a dispensation of simpler, brighter colors, an elementary distribution in which primary colors dominate. In portraying still-life and landscapes he has held to simplified forms as well, emphasizing the cylindrical, the spherical, the rectangular. This geometrical proclivity is in the established tradition of moderns. The later pictures reveal the tendency which we discern in every growing, evolving painter toward a softening of contrast, toward more sensitive gradations of color, more illusive, subtilized forms. Hardness of outline gives way to dissolving contour, contrast gives way to variation, the color assumes more gravity, more depth and more meaning. Painters who have not gone through the difficult and sometimes thankless evolution of modern technique cannot achieve such delightful and subtle effects of color.

Mr. Abracheff's pictures are well worth seeing and studying.

D. A.

The Dance—Change of Dates

Dates of Martha Graham's concerts at the Guild Theater, New York, announced for the successive Sunday evenings of Dec. 13 and 20, have been set back to Sunday evening, Dec. 20, and Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27.

This change has been made in deference to requests from students and others who will be in New York for the Christmas holidays only. The arrangement of an afternoon performance on Dec. 27 is in response to a popular demand for a gala holiday matinee.

Foods for Christmas Shown

(Continued from Page 9)

cap, dragging behind a heavy load of marshmallows.

"Fine foods—the ideal gift for Christmas," said a red-lettered sign emblazoned over the counter of the New England Grocer and Market Magazine. "Stop and see these New England apples—the real gift for Christmas," read another placard, in the middle of an exhibit of rosy apples displayed by the New England Apple Institute.

Around the next corner, the visitor came to a fireplace with a kettle slung over the grate and an antique musket suspended from the mantel. The colonial atmosphere indicated the intention of grocers to impress the public that Christmas, like Thanksgiving, is a period of abundance and hence a period when foodstuffs would be appropriate as gifts.

Suggestions are offered for the family Christmas gift in the form of jams, cookies, canned goods, cranberries, honey, and Vermont maple syrup. Or how about a dainty refrigerator wrapped in a red ribbon and cellophane delivered at the rear door? Kitchen goods as well as kitchen foods invited the builder of the future home to put the fireplace in the kitchen, instead of the living room, where the hanging of stockings would adequately express the idea of the food show.

The Tree

Toys got into the food exhibit through the Beechnut circus, a glass-enclosed float with mechanically-operated animal performers, trapeze jumpers, elephant trainers and bare-back riders. But do not be surprised if the lion tamer shakes a package of life-savers instead of a whip at the lion.

The exhibit is centered by a candle-lighted Christmas tree, uncommonly large for one erected indoors, beside which has been set up a ponderous Santa Claus, said to have a weight of 362 pounds.

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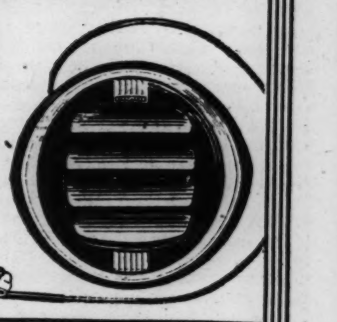

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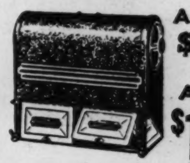

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr., orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Holiday sketch
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport review	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	Press program from Buenos	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Aires: commentators	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	drama; orchestra	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi":	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	Richard Crooks, Margaret	Veloz and Yolanda's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	Speaks; chorus; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:00	Radio Theater: Loretta	Greater Minstrels; Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:15	Young in "Polly of the	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30	Circus"; other players;	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra:	"Rendezvous": soloists; pop-
9:45	Cecil B. DeMille; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	guest soloists	ular orchestra
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	Aeronautic banquet talk	concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30	Salute to the Inter-American	National Forum: talk, Harry	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45	Peace Conference	Woodring, Sec'y of War	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:15	"America Dances"	and his orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies": variety show; solo-
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	ists; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program: student recital.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress musicale: Frank Sheridan, pianist; Coolidge String Quartet.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:30 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Addresses, President Roosevelt and President Justo of Argentina, from Buenos Aires.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Armida; Donald Brian; Alfredo Serville; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Sam Hearn, comedian.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians: soloists.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews": Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan": Rupert Hughes: Barbara Stanwyck in "Just Suppose": football comment; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony": Gloria Grafton; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

"I AM DELIGHTED TO TELL *Why I Like Electric Cooking*"

says Mrs. H. R. Starratt, 177 Winthrop Road, Brookline

MODERNIZE
ELECTRIFY
YOUR KITCHEN
Crawford

"First, the operating cost. I have used an electric range for 5 years, and I find it costs me almost $1 a month *less* to cook electrically. Added to that saving is the more flavorful cooking, the elimination of baking failures, the very definite saving in meat costs, the cleanliness, speed, safety, and the freedom it makes possible. Based on my experience . . . electric cooking has *everything in its favor*."

Portia Starratt
(Mrs. H. R. Starratt)

"My oven is wonderful! And I can buy smaller roasts because, cooked electrically, they don't shrink. Once a woman knows the merits of electric cooking, she'll never use any other method."

"With electric cooking, no greasy steam clings to curtains or walls. Cooking pots don't get black. Food doesn't stick to the pans. In cooking vegetables, the small quantity of water used boils speedily, then turns to steam which saves the color and flavor of the vegetables. And they taste so much better!"

Mrs. Starratt has not received one penny for her testimonial. We sincerely appreciate her endorsement of electric cooking.

This Hotpoint is $99.50
(WITH YOUR OLD STOVE)
Regular value, $127.50
AT Edison Shops, department stores, electrical contractors and dealers

FREE—only for Edison service customers
An interesting little booklet, "*Electric* Cooking for Thrift," in which 50 women tell how little it costs them to cook electrically . . . Send for it today! Address The Edison Company, 39 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Ease Under Early Selling But Experience Late Rally

• Commodity and Money Markets

Market Trend Is Moderately Down On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Slipping tendencies prevailed in today's stock market, although a few specialties managed to edge forward on their own account.

The trading volume dwindled after an active opening and offerings dried up appreciably near the final period. Come-back vigor was lacking throughout the list as a whole.

Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.

Grains and cotton pushed upward, apparently reflecting the building up of reserves by European countries with their eyes on war dangers. Foreign currencies were slightly improved in terms of the dollar.

Advances up to a point or so were recorded by shares of Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Stone & Webster, Canada Dry, Texas Gulf Producing, American Locomotive, Baldwin, Thompson-Starrett, Patino Mines, U. S. Realty, General Realty, Mother Lode, N. Y. Dock, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical.

Down as much as 2 or more at the worst were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, American Telephone, Western Union, North American, International Paper & Power preferred, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, and Loew's.

Earnings prospects continued to bolster some of the power and light company shares. Record spending in retail centers was a sustaining influence for merchandising stocks. A few rubber company issues were favored on the brighter outlook for this field.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market had a ragged appearance today as traders stood on the sidelines awaiting fresh influences.

U. S. Government obligations slipped a cog as the financial district discussed the pending announcement on the precise scale and terms of the Treasury's December quarter financing.

Around mid-day, losses of about 1-32 to 3-32s of a point ruled in the Treasury 2¾s of 1947, 1951 and 1954. Limited gains were turned in by the 3⅛s of 1949 and the 3s of 1955.

Losses of about as much occurred in Studebaker convertible 6s, New York Central 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

In the corporate division, advances of fractions to around a point prevailed in Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydroelectric 6s and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s.

In the foreign sector small gains and losses were about evenly distributed. Modest demand drifted into Japanese 6½s, Poland 7s and Cuban 5½s. Under a little pressure were Italian 7s and Japanese 5½s.

Although there was no general agreement in banking circles on the exact form the federal financing may take, in many circles the belief was expressed the U. S. Treasury might offer 2½ per cent bonds and 1⅛ per cent notes. The bonds, some said, might fall due around 1952, while the notes are expected to have a five-year maturity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Except for a few specialties which gained a point or so, curb market shares were a little lower today.

Gainers included Aluminum, Ltd., American Hard Rubber, Blumenthal, Sherwin Williams and Great Atlantic & Pacific.

Off fractions were Cord, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Northern States Power "A," Sunshine Mining, Teck-Hughes, United Gas, Wayne Pump and Wright Hargreaves. Aluminum Co. of America was off around 2.

Late Wheat Prices React Moderately

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Lively profit-taking sales caused a moderate late reaction in wheat prices today, but failed to cancel gains entirely.

A sustaining late influence was 492,000 bushels decrease of the United States wheat visible supply to a total of 65,838,000 bushels. This contrasted with 75,434,000 bushels a year ago.

Wheat closed firm at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅝ higher, Dec. 120⅛-¼, May 117⅞-118, corn also unchanged to ⅝ up, Dec. 105⅛-¼, May new 100⅛-¼, oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions showing 7 to 35 cents bulge.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 30, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
..	Am Pneumt	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
..	Am Pneumt pf	4½	4½	4½	4
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	24	24	24	23
3.00	Boston Elevated	68⅞	68½	68½	68
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29¾	29¼	29¾	29½
..	Brown Durrell	4½	4½	4½	4¼
..	Copper Range	10⅞	10½	10½	11
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	64	63½	63½	63½
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	69¾	69	69¾	68
..	East Mass R	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
..	East Mass R pf	53	52	53	52
..	East Mass R pf B	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13
.	East Mass R adj pf A	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
8.00	Edison Elec	155½	155	155½	156
1 30a	Employer's Group	23¾	23½	23½	23¼
3.50	First Nat Stores	58⅜	57⅞	58⅛	57½
..	Gilchrist Co	15½	15½	15½	15½
..	Isle Royal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
..	Loew's Bos	18½	18½	18½	18
..	Maine Cent	11	11	11	12
..	Maine Cent pf	36	36	36	36
..	Mass Util Asn	3	3	3	2⅞
1.00	Mergenthaler	55	55	55	57
..	Narr Rac	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
8.00	NE Tel & Tel	140	139⅜	139⅜	141
..	Nor Butte	53c	50c	50c	55c
..	Old Colony RR	18	17¾	18	17½
.25	Old Dominion	¾	¾	¾	⅝
..	Quincy Mining	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¾	14⅜	14½	14½
..	Suburb Elec	4	4	4	3
..	Sulliv Mach	27	27	27	29½
4.50a	Torrington	99½	99	99½	99½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27¾	27½	27½	27½
..	Utah Apex	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
..	Utah M&T	1	1	1	1
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93¾	94	93½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	40⅝
..	United Gas	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

a—partly extra

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.44	13.44	13.35	13.35	—.09
June	13.77	13.77	13.71	13.71	—.09

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 30	Last Nov. 28
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	34	34	34	34⅛
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3	3¼	2⅞
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	82¼	81½	82	82
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4	4¼
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	59	57	58¼	57
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	56½	56½	56½	..
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	58½	58½	58½	..
40⅜	26⅞	*Allegheny Steel (1.40b)	39⅛	38½	38½	39
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	238	235	238	..
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores	19¾	18⅞	19½	18¾
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88⅛	86⅞	87¼	..
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	69⅞	69⅛	69⅝	69⅞
34½	19¾	*Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	33	33	33	..
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	5⅛	4¼	5⅛	..
36	31¾	Amal Leather pf	35	34¾	35	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	101	101	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
68	40	Am Brake S & F (1.60)	65	64	65	64½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123¾	122⅛	123½	122
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53⅜	52	52⅜	53⅜
92½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	91½
69⅞	31	Am2Chain	68	66¾	66¾	68
112	111	*Am Chain pf (5)	112	112	112	—
15⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	33⅝	32⅞	32¾	33¼
32	16¼	Am Crys Sugar (½b)	29⅜	28	29¼	28⅝
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99½	99½	99½
7	3½	Am Encaustic T	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9¾	*6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
56½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	55	52½	54	54
46	25	Am & For Pow (6)	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44
20⅜	12	Am & For Pw (2pf	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	19½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19½	19	19	19¼
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	5¾
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	39½	37½	39½	37
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19⅛	19	19	19
15⅛	9⅝	Am International	14¾	14½	14½	14⅜
43¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	43¾	42½	43	43
120	66	Am Loco pf	122½	121	122½	120
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	23⅛	22¾	23⅜	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
54⅞	27	Am Metal	50½	50	50	50
67	35½	Am News (3)	69	68	69	67
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5pc pf (5)	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	69
87½	43	Am P&L 6pc (6)	81½	79½	79½	82
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	23½	22¾	23¼	22⅜
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	35
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2¶	36	35½	36	36
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½)	25¼	25	25⅛	25
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40½	39	40½	38
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	97¼	96¼	97	95¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	67	67	67	67⅝
145	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	145	145	145	145
56½	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	59	57¼	57½	56½
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	138	138	138	138½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	28	27⅝	27⅝	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56¾	56¼	56¼	56½
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	188	187	188	187⅝
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98½	98½	98½	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101	100¼	100½	100⅞
17½	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26½	25⅝	25⅝	26½
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	10⅜	10	10⅛	10⅛
70¾	52¾	*Am Woolen pf (4b)	66	64½	65	66½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	49¾	49	49¼	50
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21¼	20⅛	20⅞	20
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	105½	105½	105½	105½
6¾	3	A P W Paper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
50	37	Archer Daniels (2¶)	40½	40½	40½	..
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82	82	82	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59	58⅝	59	59½
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅞
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16½	16½	16½	16¾
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝
124	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	119½	118	118	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	74	73¼	73½	74⅞
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102⅜	102	102	103
45⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	46½	44½	45¾	45
35⅛	20⅝	Atl Refining (1¶)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31¾
84	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	78½	78½	78½	..
129	112	Atlas Powder pf ( )	131	129	129	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16	1 ⅛	1 ⅛	16
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34⅜	33½	33½	34¼
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
		—B—				
7⅜	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	8	7½	8	7⅜
92¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	91m	89½	89½	89¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅞	21⅞	22¼	22¾
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¼	35¾	36	37½
6⅛	2⅜	Bald Ash (h)	½	6⅛	6½	6
91	33¾	Bald Ash pf (h)	90½	89½	89½	..
¾	⅝	Bangor Aroost rt wi	¾	¾	¾	⅞
30¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	29¼	27⅛	28⅞	26⅞
2 8⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26½	26¼	26½	26½
130	82¼	Barker Bros pf	127	127	127	..
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdell A (.80)	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅞
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	26	26	26⅜
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13⅞	14	14¼
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29	28⅝	28½	29¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	73	72¼	72¼	73¾
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	130¾	130½	130½	132¾
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	55½	55½	55½	56
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅝
32¼	18¼	Black & Necker	32⅛	31¾	31¾	32
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	33½	33½	33½	33⅛
35⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	35	33¾	34⅛	34
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	46½	46½	47⅜
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami (5b)	94	94	94	94
47	39	Bon Ami (3b)	44½	44½	44½	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27E¾	27	27¾	27¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	86¾	85½	86¾	86
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	5⅜	4½	4⅞	4⅝

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 30	Last Nov. 28
7⅝	13¾	White Rock (1.40)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
6¾	3¼	White Sew M	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
43	16	White Sew M pf	41½	40	40	41½
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
71	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	69⅛	68½	69⅛	68¾
36¼	23⅛	Worthington Pump	32¾	32	32½	31½
85¼	56	Wor Pump A pf	80	79	79	79
80¼	47	Wor Pump B pf	74	74	74	74
140¾	62⅝	Wright Aero (1b)	123	122½	122½	122
79	63	Wrigley (3¶)	77⅝	77	77⅝	75½
		—Y—Z—				
51	33⅜	Yale & Towne (.60¶)	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
22¾	8¾	Yelow Truck	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	19¾
159	83½	Yellow Truck pf	154½	154	154½	..
55	42¼	Young Sp & W (3¶)	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	..
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	83⅜	82⅜	82½	83¼
42⅜	11⅛	Zenith Radio	41⅜	39¾	40¾	39¾
9⅜	5¾	Zonite Prod	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Auto Steel Costs Off in Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Automobile manufacturers will pay $60,000,000 less this year for steel than they would have spent for a like tonnage a decade ago, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated here. The saving was said to reflect the 30 per cent decline in the price of steel sheets since the continuous strip rolling mill was introduced in 1926.

Commonwealth & Southern Net Gains

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended on Oct. 31 a consolidated net income of $12,204,141 after all deductions. This was equivalent, after full preferred dividend requirements, to 9 cents each on the 33,673,328 no-par common shares. In the preceding year the net income was $8,754,885, or $5.84 each, on 1,499,478 preferred shares.

Paramount Pictures Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., reported net operating income of $1,961,789 for the third quarter compared with $147,000 in the preceding quarter. The balance transferred to surplus, including $51,975 profit on purchase of the company's debentures amounted to $2,013,764 against a deficit of $476,000 in the preceding three months.

Freight Loadings Show Further Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 789,500 cars.

This was an increase of 4828 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 141,576, or 21.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 227,558, or 40.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with the preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Gain Over Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	325,048	1848	67,564
Less-than-carlot merchandise	169,731	2925	8,852
Coal	164,340	6596	31,803
Grain and grain products	36,894	2947	3,524
Western districts	22,475	2179	1,361
Livestock	19,346	†3272	3,934
Western districts	15,372	†2878	3,754
Forest products	36,417	1912	7,855
Ore	26,430	†8350	14,593
Coke	11,294	222	3,451

†Decrease.

Financial Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Babcock & Wilcox	$4	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Elgin Nat Watch	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Hercules Pwdr Co.	$2	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Lunkenheimer Co	62½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Merrimac Hat Cp.	$3	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Montgomery Ward	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 22
Mueller Brass	25c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 10
Pfd Accident Inc.	30s	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Taylor (K) Distill	7½c	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
No Illinois Fin Cp	30c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
Pacific Westrn Oil	65c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 7
Shepard, Niles Crane & Hoist Corp	$3.50	..	Dec. 1	Nov 21
Weyenberg Sh Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 7
Initial				
Astor Fin Corp	75c			
non-cum pf	37½c	S	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Do pf B	10c	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Do pt pf	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Gen Pub Utilities	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 18
Extra				
Akron Brass Mfg Co. Inc.	35c	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Am Bank Note	15c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 8
Am Home Prods	10c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Am Safety Razor	25c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 4
Art Metal Works	60c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 7
Asso Ins Fd., Inc.	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Babcock & Wilcox	$2	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Fairbanks-M & Co	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Financial Asso Inc	50c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
First Natl Stores	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Helme (Geo. W.)	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Hoskins Mfg	$1.25	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 11
Hygrade Sylvan Cp	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Life Savers	60c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
McCall Corp	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Monarch M & Tool	20c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Mueller Brass	10c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Worcester Salt	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Acme Wire	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bristol Brass	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Dred & D	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
General Candy A	75c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Micromatic Hon Cp	5c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Oils & Indust pf	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Teck Hughes G M	5c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Timken Detroit A	$1.25	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Van de Kamp Holland Dutch Bakr	$1.87½	..	Dec. 15	....
Veeder-Root Inc	$4	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Weyenberg Sh Mfg	75c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 7
Resumed				
Am Com Alcohol	50c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Mother Lode CM	12½c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 4
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg	12½c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Initial				
Binks Mfg Co	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver, Ltd	$1	..	Feb. 1	Dec. 29
Oils & Indus, Inc	50c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Univ Cons Oil	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Interim				
Standard Bk of South Africa, Ltd	5s	..	....	....
Special				
Alum Goods Mfg	30c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Byron Jackson Co.	$1	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 5
Comwlth Dist. Inc	10c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund, F	$2.25	..	Dec. 21	Nov. 21
Gen Thea Equip	90c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Incorp Investors	$1.90	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Montg Ward	$2.90	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 22
Pyrene Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Westinghouse E&M	$2	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Do pf	$2	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Accumulated				
Elec Shhldg Corp (opt stk div ser $6 cum pf	$2.62½	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 1
Goodyear T & R $5 pf, new	$4.25	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 18
Intl Silver Co pf	$4	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Mo Edi $7 pf	$1.16⅔	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
New Haven Clock pf	$4.87½	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Upressit Metal Cap 8% pf	$3	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
West Resv Inv 6% prior pf	$12	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Wheeling Steel pf	$4	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Cent M Pw 7% pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 1	....
do $6 pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 1	....
do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 1	....
N Y T Rock $7 pf	$6.25	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 25
Do $7 pf	†$8	..	Jan. 1	Nov. 25
Simmons-B Pub pf	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Stromberg-C Tel Mfg 6½% pf	$3.25	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 1
Stock				
Am Comml Alcohol*		..	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Simmons-B P pf 1-3 shr		..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Regular				
Bristol Brass	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian D & Dock	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cons Aircraft Corp. $3 non-cum cv pf	75c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
General Mills pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Radio Corp of Am 1st pf	87½c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 9
Timken Det Axle	25c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Van de Kamps Dutch Bakers	12½c	Q	Dec. 15	....
Veeder-Root, Inc	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Allied Strs 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Am Bank Note	25c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 8
Do pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Am Box Board 7% pf	35c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 24
Am Home Prods	20c	M	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Am Ice pf	50c	Q	Dec. 19	Dec. 4
Am Safety Razor	50c	Q	Dec. 19	Dec. 4
Art Metal Wke	15c	Q	Dec. 17	Dec. 7
Bohn Alum & Br	75c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 8
Cons Laun Corp $7.50 pf	$1.87½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Duke power	75c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 7
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
East G&F prpf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Dd $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Fairb Morse & Co	25c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
First Natl Stores	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do 8% pf	20c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Gt W Sug Co	60c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Helme (Geo W)	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Hygrade Sylvania	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Ingersoll Rand pf	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 7
Kaufman Dept Stores Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Life Savers Corp	40c	Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 5
MathiesonAlkaliW	37½c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 5
M'ntgom'yWard,A,	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Union Pacific	$1.50	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Waukesha Motor	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Worcester Salt Co	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5

†Payable in preferred stock.

*Two shares of 5% cumulative $10 par preferred stock of American Distillers for each five shares of American Commercial Alcohol held.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec'mb'r	1.20	1.20⅝	1.19¾	1.20⅛	+ ⅝
May	1.18½	1.18¾	1.17¾	1.17⅞	+ ⅛
July	1.08¼	1.08½	1.07¼	1.07½	— ⅛
Corn					
Dec'mb'r	1.05¾	1.05¾	1.05	1.05¼	+ ⅛
May	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	1.00	1.00⅛	.....
July	.95¾	.95¾	.95⅛	.95⅛	— ⅛
Oats					
December	.45¾	.46	.45⅝	.45⅝	.....
May	.45	.45⅜	.45	.45⅛	+ ⅛
July	.42	.42	.41½	.41½	.....
Rye					
December	.95	.96½	.95	.96	+.01
May	.93	.93	.92¼	.92½	+ ⅛
July	.88½	.88½	.86½	.86¾	+.01

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
November	1.11⅝	1.10½	1.10¾	+ ⅝
December	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.09¼	+.01⅛
May	1.11⅝	1.10½	1.11	+.01⅛

Business and Industry •

Operations in the Steel Industry Highest Since Year 1930

 • **Commerce and Finance**

Chilean Industry Asks Coal Import Duty Elimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Manufacturers Association—the most influential organization in national industry—has given official cognizance to the complaints of the scarcity and high price of coal and has decided to approach the Government for the suppression of the import duty on this class of foreign fuel.

This step does not envisage the complete reopening of the old profitable market for British and Australian coal which was finally extinguished in the early post war days. The Chilean manufacturers emphasize that only a temporary suppression of the tariff would be necessary, indicating that new mines can be opened up in the southern colliery requirements.

Coal Shortage Increasing

The association, however, has pointed out that the problem—the actual shortage and high costs—cannot be sidetracked any longer. "The supply of coal available," it says, "is not meeting the ever-increasing demand." The demand arises from the accelerated national production of manufactured articles, greater coastwise steamship activity, more railway transportation and a record development in mining, especially copper, iron, gold and sulphur.

The productive capacity of the existing mines cannot be increased, according to the Manufacturers' Association, which has proposed to the Minister of Production that the coal law be revised with a view to attracting more capital to aid the opening of new mines.

The Chilean coal-mining industry has been on an excellent footing and operating at high pressure for the past few years. During the last quarter of a century annual production has jumped from an average of 1,200,000 to 2,000,000 tons. During this same period imports have declined from an average of 1,500,000 tons to nil. A decrease in the importation of fuel and Diesel oils has also been noted in the past decade to the extent of 50 per cent.

Orders Going to England

Much of the early Chilean coal development, financially as well as technically, was undertaken by British pioneers, but capital and administration have since been effectively nationalized. Many of the colliery orders, however, still go to England. The total capital investment in Chilean coal mines today is estimated at $100,000,000.

Since 1931, when devaluation of the Chilean peso commenced, exports have been made to Argentina and Peru, at one time reaching a yearly average of 200,000 tons, but latterly, due to the excessive domestic demand, this business has tended to decline. First signs of a shortage of coal were indicated when the State Railways announced that it would have to buy abroad owing to the inability of the local companies to comply with delivery contracts.

The bulk of the Chilean coal is mined in the Concepción region of the south. The fact that the largest mines are under the sea—at Coronel, of Anglo-German naval fame—and that the haulage tunnels are thus rather long, makes it difficult to have large cubications of reserve coal in sight. For this reason coal in sight cannot be estimated at more than 50,000,000 tons, although the potential reserves must be enormously superior to this figure.

Retail Advertising Gains 9.9 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Retail merchants in 67 major American cities placed 1,913,489 lines more advertising in their local newspapers during the week ended Nov. 14 than during the corresponding week of 1935, a gain of 9.9 per cent, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reports.

For that week the newspapers in reporting cities carried a total of 21,335,530 lines of retail display advertising, compared with 19,422,041 lines in the same newspapers during the like week last year.

For the year to date, newspapers in the 67 reporting cities have carried a total of 796,605,221 lines of retail advertising. This is an increase of 48,172,811 lines over the corresponding period of 1935, or 6.4 per cent.

Economics In the News

(Continued from Page 1)

emphasis before that time had been upon "neutral duties." A peace-loving nation, in other words, must fold up its skirts, and keep them clear of belligerents.

Cannot Be World Recluse

Mr. Hull recognizes, however, that no nation can hermetically seal itself. This recognition raises the problem of regularizing as far as possible wartime American activity outside the United States. No belligerent, of course, recognizes any more rights on the high seas to a neutral than he is forced to do. But there is a chance that a few minimum neutral rights to which belligerents had subscribed in peacetime might be respected during war-time.

Anyhow, to Mr. Hull the effort to negotiate some rights is worth while. On Jan. 10, 1936, the Secretary of State, testifying in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared:

> We intend . . . to urge other nations to join us at the earliest opportunity in re-examining and revitalizing neutral rights under international law as they existed prior to the World War as nearly as we find it consistent and as other nations might find it consistent to do so.

The enlargement of a neutrality area would eke out the resources upon which an insulationist United States would be forced back in wartime. This applies to an insulationist Latin America.

Economically Complementary

The two Americas are economically complimentary. In the North there is manufacturing equipment. In the South there are the tropical foodstuffs and what Governor Landon called the "jungle products" necessary to the American standard of living. Also Latin America contains many indispensable raw materials for United States industry. The two of which the United States is glaringly deficient are tin and rubber. Bolivia has tin, and Brazil some rubber.

The Hull arrangement would doubtless call for a kind of economic bloc in wartime, if not a customs union. Several times in history such a customs union has been suggested with Latin America. James G. Blaine, I believe, was the last statesman to propose it. Latin-American thought appears to be moving along such lines, if the idea of a kind of Pan-American bank for international settlement is any augury.

It will be appreciated that the entire project is grandiose. It is so grandiose that the difficulties of realizing it may be insuperable. If there is some doubt as to United States self-denial of profits from war trade, the same doubt arises as to Latin-American self-denial. The compensation for it that the United States might have to give might be regarded as too excessive by American opinion. Moreover, some Latin-American nations are still bound to the League of Nations, and to League members there can be no neutrality in wartime.

Better No War Whatever

But a neutrality league is a better safeguard of American non-involvement in war than mere domestic legislation, even if that legislation is supported by self-discipline. However, even a continental bloc would "live dangerously" in the event of foreign war. Hence, any American statesman, worthy of the name will do his part, without inviting entanglement, in preventing any sizable war.

Undoubtedly Mr. Roosevelt went to Buenos Aires for precisely this purpose. He will address the world tomorrow from a stage which has for background and support a continent united in a rededication to the ways of peace. The force of example may not be very great nowadays. But, as I hope to show on Wednesday, a continental embargo policy may act as a restraint itself on war-makers, even if no other step is contemplated.

Walgreen Reports Net Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Walgreen Company, and subsidiaries, drug store chain with stores in 31 states, reported for the year ended Sept. 30, net profit of $2,784,903, equal to $3.04 a share on 828,961 common shares, excluding shares held in treasury. This compared with $2,230,372, or $2.52 a share on 814,711 shares in the previous fiscal year.

Amusements

BOSTON

Maxwell Anderson's great drama . . . and the stars who made it great!
—in a love story of inspirational power and beauty.
BURGESS MEREDITH and MARGO
EDUARDO CIANNELLI · JOHN CARRADINE · EDWARD ELLIS
THE BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Directed by Alfred Santell · A Pandro S. Berman Production · RKO-RADIO PICTURE
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

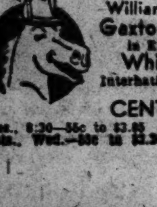
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE 1 wk. only
OPENING TONIGHT—8:15
Max Gordon Presents
WALTER HUSTON
(in person)
In Robert Edmund Jones Production
OF Othello
By William Shakespeare
EVES.—55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. (750 good seats for every performance, 55c to $1.10) Tax included.

Shubert 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., Dec. 7 Seats Now
Eves. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65
Farewell Tour, Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies
Romberg Music

PLYMOUTH 2 Weeks Beg. Tonight - 8:30
MORRIS GEST presents
A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH
LADY PRECIOUS STREAM
By S. I. HSIUNG
with Clarence Derwent, Constance Carpenter, First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Eves., $1.10-$2.75; Thursday-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Av. New York City
Eves., 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat. 55c to $2.75



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BOSTON

WHERE LEADERS meet
IN THE NEWSPAPER FIELD, the leading Publishers, Editors, Artists, Critics, Reporters, Special Writers feel right "at home" when they Meet and Eat at
THOMPSON'S SPA
Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

Bank Sees Danger If Industry Neglects Adequate Reserves

One factor contributing to the drift to general insecurity is the rapidly mounting federal debt, says the First National Bank of Boston in the current issue of its New England letter. Other causes contributing to this trend were stated to be the increased mortgaging of the future income of consumers by extended installment credit and the distribution in dividends, bonuses and increased wages, because of the provision of the revenue act of 1936, of that part of current profits which would ordinarily be set aside for reserves for business enterprise.

"When kept within reasonable bounds," say the bank, "installment credit serves a useful purpose in that it places goods immediately at the disposal of consumers that would not be otherwise possible. It also accelerates recovery."

Lower Sales Finance Standards

Continuing the bank says, "For some time past the standards established in 1925 by the National Association of Sales Finance Companies have been substantially lowered. Instead of 12 months being the usual period of payment, it is now 24 months on new cars and 18 months on used cars. This represents doubling the terms which were considered the proper standard before the depression.

"The lowering of credit standards is not confined to automobile financing. Down payments are being reduced and periods of payment extended all along the line. The total amount of installment sales in 1935 is roughly estimated at $4,000,000,000, or approximately 12 per cent of the total retail sales for that year.

"Whereas installment selling tends to prolong a period of prosperity through accelerating production, it also prolongs a period of depression, for during ahrd times consumers are paying off their debts and make future commitments only on a very conservative basis.

"While it is true that total installment sales account for but a small part of the retail trade of the country, the fact remains that approximately 60 per cent of the total amount of installment business is represented by sales of automobiles. In times of depression, therefore, an important prop is removed from this industry. Inasmuch as the automobile industry employs during good times directly and indirectly about 10 per cent of all persons gainfully occupied, any slump in this industry is transmitted all along the line.

"The chief danger lies in the fact that an increasing proportion of the population may become loaded down during a boom period to the limit of their capacity and then when depression comes, with cuts in pay or losses of jobs, there are no reserves to meet the outstanding obligations that stretch ahead.

Reserves Are Vital

"Any radical departure from recognized standards of installment credit, such as the extension of the period of payment to two or three years and a sharp reduction in the down payment, is a threat to our economic system."

Discussing the depletion of reserves to avoid taxes, the bank says that "if such a practice is continued during good times it will jeopardize the financial position of many concerns to such an extent that they may not be able to weather another depression.

"Without adequate business reserves an overwhelming burden of relief will be thrown upon the Government in future depressions. As we have pointed out in previous issues of this letter, the capacity of the Government to assume this burden is being impaired by increased debts and heavy expenditures. It is to be hoped that the revenue act of 1936 will be so modified as to permit corporations to build up and safeguard the necessary reserves."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A number of reasons are advanced in Wall Street for the stock market's tumble early last week.

One is the possibility of a slight recession in business during December or January. Some accumulation of steel inventories is reported as a result of forward buying in order to anticipate the price increases currently being announced to compensate the steel industry for its wage increases. Another reason for advance buying is the possibility of labor trouble, enhanced by the election returns. Most inventory positions, particularly in metals, grains, oils, and other raw materials, and in automobiles, textiles, and dry goods, are excellent, but this may have obscured the building up of speculative inventories in a few lines such as steel.

Washington Concerned

Of considerably more importance as a disturbing factor is the current concern which Washington is manifesting lest recovery, particularly in the stock market, accelerate too fast. Some of the measures proposed as curbs, it is felt, may have a slight temporary discouraging effect on the market. Among these measures are a further raising of member bank reserve requirements, rewriting of the capital gains tax, abolition of the three-day limit for the covering of margin purchases, and restrictive measures applied to floor traders.

The Banking Act of 1935 permits the Federal Reserve Board to raise reserve requirements as much as 100 per cent above the pre-depression ratios. On Aug. 15, 1936, the board used 50 per cent of this discretionary power. The results were as follows:

Before	
Existing reserves	$6,116,000,000
less required reserves	2,949,000,000
Excess reserves	3,167,000,000
After	
50 per cent increase in reserve requirements	1,354,000,000
Remaining excess reserves	1,813,000,000

Due to the influx of European gold, and despite the increase in deposits against which reserves must be maintained, the member banks' excess reserves have recovered since last summer to $2,260,000,000 last Wednesday. Use of its remaining authority by the Reserve would have the following effect:

Before	
Existing reserves	$6,795,000,000
less required reserves	4,585,000,000
Present excess reserves	2,210,000,000
After	
50 per cent in former reserve requirements (equal to 33 1-3 per cent of present requirements)	1,528,000,000
Remaining excess reserves	682,000,000

Ample Margin

This would seem to be an ample margin, in view of the fact that in 1929 the excess reserves averaged only $43,000,000, and in previous years the banks were borrowing heavily from the Reserve System, and in view of the additional fact that further gold imports can still be expected.

Times, however, have changed, and this margin may not be as large as it appears. Bank subscriptions to Treasury offerings nowadays are largely made up out of reserves, to avoid the deposit insurance, and quarterly financing dates have in the recent past taken bits as large as $900,000,000 out of excess reserves at one time, a repetition of which would certainly "put the banks into the Reserve." The Treasury's working balance is now low and it is beginning to increase it with bill offerings at the cost of member bank excess reserves. In addition there is the possibility that the next Congress may vote the Stabilization Fund the power to borrow in the money market as the British fund does for funds with which to operate on the exchanges.

All this means a slight possibility that interest rates may harden slightly. But it is doubtful if the various government agencies which have a finger in monetary control today will go far enough to raise interest rates to any serious degree until the Treasury's current borrowing needs are reduced, which means at least until the budget comes more nearly into balance.

The capital gains tax now applies income tax rates on all stock market profits taken within a year and on 80 per cent of profits taken within two years, i. e., within the current bull market. Since these rates are extremely high for rich men, the effect, reasonable or not, is to discourage the taking of profits and so to keep the market artificially high. Even in 1929, when the capital gains tax was a flat 12½ per cent on such profits, it was blamed for many refusals to take profits.

Tax Modification

Hence, the current talk at Washington of a modification of this tax carries by implication the possibility of a good deal of profit-taking which is now being restrained. One rumor is reduction of the tax to a flat 15 per cent, and another that both the tax on capital gains and the allowance on capital losses will be abolished, just as the British tax system disregards them.

Stock brokers are extremely perturbed at the proposal of the Federal Reserve Board to abolish the so-called three-day limit on deposit of cash for marginal stock purchases. At present, if a customer phones in an order to buy 100 Steel on Monday, he gets his confirmation and bill on Tuesday morning, and has until delivery time (2:15 p. m.) on Wednesday to get the cash in. The proposal now is that he have his cash in before his order is executed. Margin clerks would have to pass on every order going in to the order window. This would slow up business, eliminate a good deal of margin trading, and drastically reduce the number of good-till-canceled orders on the buy side of the specialists' book, making the market even thinner on the downside than at present.

This has been one factor in the recent drastic decline in the price of stock exchange seats, which fell off further last week from $102,000 to $95,000, with the bid and asked now $87,000-$105,000. There is a suspision in the Street that the Securities and Exchange Commission, in its zeal for remodeling Wall Street more near the heart's desire, would like to eliminate margin trading entirely, if it dared.

Be a Heavy Blow

Street opinion is that while this would deal a heavy blow at the stock brokerage business, it would wash out, like all other control policies, as an effort to smooth out the normal gyrations of the market. Previous generations of stock traders, who operated on 5 and 10 per cent margins, usually had the necessary spare to answer margin calls. There is a strong suspicion that the present generation, which operates on 55 per cent margins, has no reserves, and would follow, in any market break which resulted in a wave of margin calls, the maxim made popular by the 1929 crash—"Never answer a margin call." And the total abolition of margins would curtail as much emergency buying during declines as it would curtail unwise buying at the tops.

Ninety-five million dollars of new bond offerings were made during the week. Every corporate offering of recent weeks has been a success, no matter in what classification it fell, and about $200,000,000 of offerings may be made this week. There was a slight recession in government bonds on the news of a possible increase in reserve requirements, the first appreciable halt in the uptrend of this group since the election.

Steel Operations Rise a Point To 75½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased a point to 75½ per cent, highest since the spring of 1930, declares the magazine Steel in its weekly review.

Large orders for rails and railroad equipment provided the feature of the week. In these lines and in other iron and steel commodities where the price advances are expected to stimulate bookings, there were many indications that a high rate of operations will be assured for the balance of this year and into the first quarter of 1937.

Large Rail Awards

The week's rail awards totaled 123,150 tons, says the report, bringing the November aggregate to more than 330,000 tons, which is one of the heaviest monthly totals in recent years. New York Central allocated 82,150 tons, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 35,000 and the Long Island 6000. Other substantial rail orders are expected soon. Prices are advancing from $36.375 to $39 a ton, the first increase in three years.

New York Central's purchase of 100 locomotives is among the largest single orders since before the depression began, according to the review. Freight car purchases included 600 for Western Maryland and 300 for Gulf, Mobile & Northern. Chesapeake & Ohio, in addition to the 2000 cars recently inquired for, will be in the market shortly for 135 freight cars of various kinds.

One of the longest-term buying programs in the history of the automobile industry is under way at present. By the middle of December it is expected that commitments will have been made for more than 2,000,000 automobiles.

Scrap Prices Rise

Reflecting higher prices in some of the eastern districts, Steel's scrap composite has gained 12 cents and is now at $16.12. From the middle of October up to last week it had been declining gradually.

The iron and steel composite is up 20 cents to $34.79, because of the increase in pig iron. The current finished steel index is unchanged at $53.90.

Operations in the Pittsburgh district increased three points to 70 per cent; Youngstown, 2 to75; Chicago, ½ to 77; Eastern Pennsylvania, ½ to 48½ and New England, 15 to 88. Cleveland was down 2½ points to 77. Other districts were unchanged.

Tin Consumption Up 14 P. C. in Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World apparent consumption of tin increased 14 per cent in the year ended September, 1936, to 153,751 tons against 134,916 tons in the previous year, while world production figures for the same periods were respectively, 166,032 tons and 124,585 tons, according to the Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

In the United Kingdom there was only a small percentage increase in the year ended Setember, 1936, but in the United States consumption increased by 25.4 per cent and in France by 21.5 per cent. Consumption in Russia has again exceeded all previous records and has more than doubled in the past five years. The increase compared with last year is over 32 per cent and Russia now ranks fourth among the tin consuming countries of the world.

October Building Off in New England

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Labor reported a decrease of building expenditures in New England for October, as compared to September.

The value of buildings for which permits were granted in October totaled $3,904,462, as compared to $4,597,602 in September.

The number of building permits granted in Massachusetts last month and the estimated cost of the structures were: Boston, 593 permits, estimated cost $845,158; Springfield, 69, $118,710; Worcester, 121, $173,615; Cambridge, 56, $290,265; Fall River, 30, $8600; Lawrence, 35, $43,450; Lynn, 62, $40,675; Lowell, 50, $31,325; New Bedford, 82, $44,080; Quincy, 216, $124,809; Somerville, 35, $67,350.

Exchange Says Textile Gains Break All Records

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange through its board of directors declared the cotton textile business has staged one of the greatest recoveries in history in the past few months.

The annual report of the exchange's governing board attributed much of the improvement in the American cotton situation to highly favorable developments in the spinning division of the trade.

The report said the textile revival is "world-wide but has been the most marked in this country."

The directors also referred to the "disposition of the Government to withdraw from the cotton business" as the most "notable development of the past year."

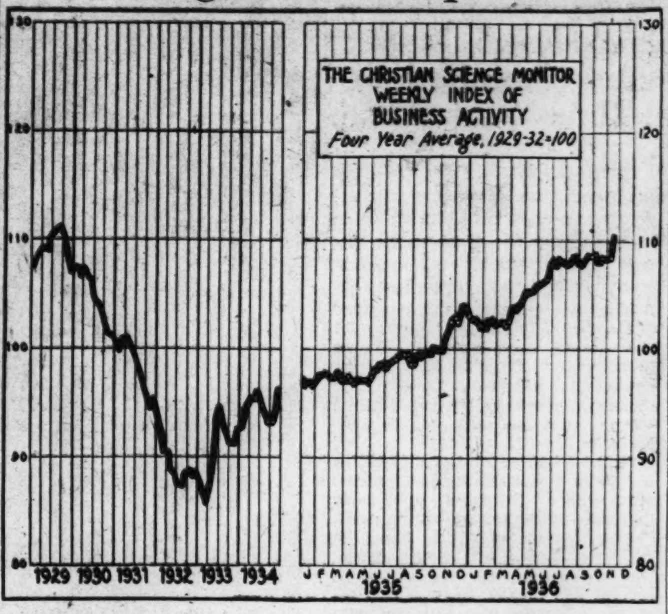
Redemption of Veterans Bonus Bonds Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury concluded that war veterans are getting ready for Christmas buying.

Redemption of bonus bonds has been increased in the past few weeks, reversing the trend of preceding months. In the week ending Nov. 20 veterans cashed $6,030,200 in bonds and in the week ending Nov. 13 the total was $5,767,630.

Of the $1,728,858,100 in bonds issued last June, $1,307,815,800, or 73.3 per cent, have been cashed.

Monitor Index of Business Registers Sharp Increase



Substantial gains in all three of its components lifted The Christian Science Monitor weekly index sharply to a new high for the recovery movement. The rise to 110.9 (prel.) on Nov. 21 from 109.6 on Nov. 14, compared with 102.6 on Nov. 23, 1935.

The largest increase occurred in bank debits outside New York city which reached a new recovery high due in part to the large flow of dividend checks disbursed to avoid surtaxes on undistributed corporation earnings.

Electric power production hit a new all-time peak in recorded output and on an adjusted basis. The increase which carried the total to 2,196,175,000 kilowatt hours from 2,169,715,000 in the preceding week exceeded seasonal expectations. Gain in demand for electric energy was more pronounced in the New England, Middle Atlantic, central industrial and Pacific Coast areas than in the other sections of the country.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings advanced against a seasonal downturn recording another new high for the year in the adjusted index.

Demand for steel products has increased substantially in the last few weeks with all lines sharing to some extent. Makers of lighter steels, however, have been receiving the bulk of the orders. Buying in advance of the first quarter price increases which were announced early last week is as yet reported to be only moderate. Ingot production gained during the week and prospects are that the present rate of activity will be fairly well sustained during December in view of heavy buying prior to price increases as well as a substantial volume of automobile and rail business.

Christmas trade boosted retail business during the week to such an extent that gains of as much as 30 per cent were reported in some areas where wage increases have been effected and most sections reported brisk gains. As a result of the sharp increase in trade, unemployment figures have been reduced in many sections. Wholesale markets reflecting the increase in retail buying have continued active and further price advances are reported.

Boom conditions are reported in the woolen goods industry. Price advances have been frequent and top makers' sales in the last three weeks have been the largest on record for any corresponding period. The cotton textile business continues strong and active.

Indications of improvement in the construction industry are appearing. A number of plans for expansion and construction of utility plants have been anounced, and the building of the new $15,000,000 Republic Steel mill in the Cleveland area has been started.

Dividend disbursements and wage bonuses and increases continued to pile up during the week, raising the total of dividend distributions thus far in November to a figure far in excess of any previous monthly total and increasing substantially the total purchasing power of the country.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Nov. 21, 1936	Nov. 14, 1936	Nov. 23, 1935
Combined index	110.9	109.6	102.6
Bk debits outside NYC	98.5	96.5	95.0
Elec power prod	130.9	130.0	116.2
Misc car loadings	103.3	102.4	96.5

*Preliminary

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of Nov. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent during the week ended Nov. 21, reaching the highest level in the last six years, according to the United States Department of Labor.

"With the exception of farm products and housefurnishing goods," Mr. Lubin said, "all of the major commodity groups shared in the advance. The composite index now stands at 82.4, using the 1926 average as 100, an increase of 1.6 per cent compared with a month ago and 2.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week of last year.

"Sharp increases were recorded in the foods, hides and leather products, and textile products groups and smaller increases were shown for fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. The farm products group declined slightly and housefurnishings goods remained at last week's level.

"Wholesale prices of raw materials advanced 0.1 per cent during the week and are now 1.2 per cent above a month ago, the highest level reached since June, 1930. Semi-manufactured commodities increased 1 per cent and are 4.1 per cent above the corresponding week of October. The index for the large group of finished products rose 0.5 per cent and in comparison with a month ago shows an increase of 1.3 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 21, 1936	Nov. 14, 1936	Nov. 24, 1934	Nov. 25, 1933
All commodities	82.4	82.0	76.3	71.0
Farm products	85.2	85.5	70.6	56.8
Foods	84.5	83.5	75.0	63.9
Hides and leather products	98.3	96.8	84.9	88.9
Textile products	73.5	72.4	69.3	75.8
Fuel and lighting materials	77.5	77.4	75.6	73.9
Metals and metal products	87.3	87.1	85.3	83.5
Building materials	87.8	87.7	84.9	85.1
Chemicals and drugs	82.5	81.9	77.1	73.8
Housefurnishing goods	83.4	83.4	82.7	82.0
Miscellaneous	73.9	73.5	70.6	65.4
Raw materials	83.1	83.0	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	79.5	78.7	*	*
Finished products	82.8	82.4	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	81.8	81.3	77.5	74.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.2	80.8	78.1	77.5

*Not computed.

World Production Of Wheat Lowest In Last 14 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The heavy load of unsold stocks of wheat that has for several years so much depressed the international wheat market has now been absorbed. This important statement appeared in the Monthly Crop Report for October, 1936, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome.

World production of wheat in 1936, excluding that of Russia, China and Turkey, is smaller, though only by a little, than the already very poor production of last year; it is thus the lowest experienced since 1922. The production of Russia is reported to be mediocre but no official estimate of its volume is available.

In the group of exporting countries the production of 1936 slightly exceeds that of 1935, thanks to the good results obtained in the Danubian countries and expected in Argentina, but it remains one of the smallest recorded since the World War.

Taking account of the old-crop stocks existing in the exporting countries at the beginning of the current season, the available exportable world surplus in 1936-37 is shown as 70,000,000 bushels, 10 per cent smaller than that of last year and the lowest recorded for many years; its total is estimated at 676,000,000 bushels, of which 250,000,000 bushels are exportable old-crop stocks and only 426,000,000 surplus from the new crop of 1936.

The probable requirements of the importing countries are, on the other hand, regarded as larger than in 1935-36; for the European demand a total of 420,000,000 bushels is forecast, exceeding that of last season by 60,000,000; for the demand of non-European countries a total of 125,000,000 is expected, 15,000,000 less than in 1935-36. On the whole, world import requirements are estimated at 545,000,000 bushels against 500,000,000 in 1935-36.

Comparing the requirements of the importing countries for the current season, 545 million bushels, with the exportable supplies in the surplus-producing countries, it would appear that the export surplus from the 1936 crop (420 million bushels) is insufficient to cover the probable demand of the importing countries. It follows that it will be necessary to take from old-crop stocks about 125 million bushels.

From these data it may be concluded that the exportable stocks, which were 250 million bushels at the beginning of the present season and which have continuously diminished since Aug. 1, 1933, a date at which they had attained the record level of 625 million bushels, will undergo in 1936-37 a further and considerable reduction of 125 million bushels, so that on Aug. 1, 1937, they will be scarcely 125 million bushels.

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Who Will Face Huskies in Rose Bowl Game Jan. 1?—League Leaders Hold Margin

Widespread Speculation Over Washington's Opponent

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The college football world clears up a little unfinished business this week, but finds its attention not a little distracted by widespread speculation over the identity of Washington's rival in Pasadena's New Year's Day Rose Bowl contest.

Louisiana State's brilliant 33-0 conquest of Tulane, giving the Tigers theirs econd successive Southeastern Conference championship, certainly did the Baton Rouge powerhouse no harm in Rose Bowl calculations.

Whether it was sufficiently decisive to counterbalance Washington's reported preference for Alabama's Crimson Side probably will be known some time this week. Jimmy Phelan, coach of Washington's Huskies, Pacific Coast Conference champions and far western standard bearers in the Rose Bowl, is a close friend of Frank Thomas, Alabama's pilot. The fact remains, however, that Louisiana State nosed out Alabama for the Southeastern Conference championship and compiled a record that loses nothing by comparison with Alabama's.

New All-Time Record

After last week's program, climaxed by Navy's sensational 7-0 victory over Army at Philadelphia before a crowd of 102,000 that set a new all-time record for the East, only the Southwest Conference title remained to be awarded.

Arkansas can capture the championship outright by beating Texas on Saturday. A tie will force the Razorbacks to share the title with Texas Christian's Horned Frogs, who got no better than a scoreless draw with Southern Methodist, 1935 champion.

Otherwise, section championships have been decided as follows:

1936

East—Yale, Penn.
Big Ten—Northwestern.
Big Six—Nebraska.
Pacific—Washington.
Southern—Duke.
Southeastern—Louisiana State.
Rocky Mountain—Utah State.

1935

East—Princeton.
Big Ten—Minnesota, Ohio State.
Big Six—Nebraska.
Pacific—Stanford, California, U. C. L. A.
Southern—Duke.
Southeastern—Louisiana State.
Rocky Mount.—Utah State, Colorado U.

Briefly, here's the final roundup on the situation by sections:

East: Season closed last Saturday with no clear-cut sectional champion in sight. Yale and Penn, each beaten once in eight games, hung up the best records, but Pitt's Panthers and Dartmouth's Indians must be counted in on any championship argument. Pitt and Dartmouth each won seven games, lost one and tied one.

Army vs. Navy

The Army-Navy battle was the high spot of last week's firing. After being pushed around for three periods, Navy took advantage of two Army penalties for pass interference to score the only touchdown of the game. The second penalty put the ball on Army's three-yard line and Sneed Schmidt punched it over in three smashes. Boston College closed its first campaign under Gil Dobie by handing favored Holy Cross a 13-12 beating.

Columbia turned back Stanford, 7-0, as George Furey took the opening kickoff and dashed 79 yards to a touchdown.

Midwest: Big Ten season closed a week ago with Northwestern winning undisputed possession of the title for the first time. Minnesota, whose long winning streak was halted by Northwestern, tied Ohio State for runner-up honors.

Nebraska's powerful Cornhuskers, beaten only by Minnesota and Pitt, won the Big Six championship again. Missouri wound up in the runner-up spot with Kansas State third.

Southwest: Arkansas' tussle with Texas tops a program marked otherwise by a Conference test between Rice and Southern Methodist and an intersectional game between Texas A. and M. and Manhattan.

Far West: Notre Dame's Irish, who ruined Northwestern's perfect record in their last start, invade the Far West to close their season against an old rival, Southern California. St. Mary's Gaels, pretty well battered around most of the season, will try to salvage something from the wreckage by halting Pop Warner Temple Owls.

Major Game

Last Saturday's lone major game saw Nebraska, led by Sam Francis, hand Oregon State a 32-14 beating.

South: Tennessee, meeting Mississippi, will seek to gain a tie with Auburn for third place in the final Southeastern Conference standings.

Louisiana State's rout of Tulane was by all odds the significant game of last Saturday's program, but Georgia surprised most critics by spilling Georgia Tech, 16-6. Auburn won from Florida, 13-0.

The close of the Southern Conference season saw Duke gain clear title to the championship with seven straight victories. North Carolina was runner-up with six victories and one defeat.

Rocky Mountain: Utah State, tied once in seven Conference engagements, holds the 1936 championship. Denver nosed out Colorado University Thanksgiving Day to take second place.

Star Snapperback

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—Lamar Moye, Alabama center, is one of the best defensive pivotmen in the South. He should know his job—for Moye is one of the few 'Bama linemen who played their positions in high school. Moye is good at backing up the line on running plays, and has an eagle eye for passes. In high school he once intercepted four aerials in one game.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Financial Page in this edition.

Lookabaugh Bests Art Thurnblad In Three-Cushion Play

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Earl Lookabaugh of Chicago, out of competition for eight years, during which he has taught the game at the Illinois Athletic Club, won his first match in two starts last night, defeating the favored Art Thurnblad of Chicago, 50 to 30 in 41 innings, in the world's three-cushion billiards tournament. Thurnblad, former champion, had won his opening match impressively, but Lookabaugh took a quick lead and was in command to the finish.

In the other match last night Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan defeated Allen Hall of Chicago 50 to 42 in 45 innings, scoring a high run of nine. It was Matsuyama's first triumph in two starts and Hall's second defeat. The Chicagoan was the victim of several bad breaks, his cue ball repeatedly hugging the rail and corners.

Welker Cochran, who lost his first game to Otto Reiselt, will play Lookabaugh this afternoon and Jay Bozeman, who defeated Lookabaugh, takes on Matsuyama. Johnny Layton meets Tiff Denton and Willie Hoppe, the defending chamion, engages Hall in the evening matches. The standings:

	W.	L.	Pts.	Inns.	H.R.	B.G.
Layton	1	0	50	28	11	28
Reiselt	1	0	50	44	8	44
Bozeman	1	0	50	44	6	44
Hoppe	1	0	50	45	7	45
Thurnblad	1	1	80	110	5	69
Matsuyama	1	1	70	72	9	45
Lookabaugh	1	1	85	84	6	41
Cochran	0	1	49	44	8	0
Denton	0	1	32	44	8	0
Hall	0	2	86	112	6	0

Syracuse Stars Immune to Upset

International-American League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	7	0	2	37	18	14
Pittsburgh	5	1	4	34	36	11
Buffalo	2	0	6	14	21	4
Cleveland	1	1	5	10	24	3
Eastern Division						
Springfield	5	3	2	20	19	13
Providence	6	0	5	26	31	12
Philadelphia	4	2	4	21	20	10
New Haven	2	1	4	14	17	5

Results Nov. 28

Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 2.
Providence 3, Cleveland 2.

Results Nov. 29

New Haven 3, Providence 1.
Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 1.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Syracuse Stars, minor league offspring of the harassed Toronto Maple Leafs, appear to be the only club so far visible in the International-American League, which is immune to early season upsets.

Even though two of the Stars' best players were moved up to Toronto during the past week, then returned, Syracuse kept increasing its lead in the western division. Despite the absence of Jack Howard and George Parsons, the Stars walloped Providence, 4 to 1, early in the week, and followed up last night by whipping the Pittsburgh Hornets, their closest western rivals, by the same count. As Pittsburgh had taken a 4-to-2 setback from the humble Buffalo Bisons Saturday, the victory gave Syracuse a three-point lead.

Parsons and Howard were back on deck last night, with indications that either Reg Hamilton or Mickey Blake would be the next to move up. They collected a goal apiece with Jack Markle furnishing the other two. Meanwhile Eddie Burke, signed to fill up the depleted Syracuse ranks, enlivened the game by scrapping with Wilf Starr of the Hornets.

The Providence Reds, who moved into second place in the eastern section Saturday by turning back Cleveland, 3-2, dropped their third decision in four games away from home—all played in a five-day span, when they went down before New Haven 3-1 last night. Aided by two new players from the Montreal Canadiens, Paul Runge and Al Mondou, the Eagles showed better staying powers and got their winning goals in the third period.

Changes in Court Rules Suggested by Coaches

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30 (AP)—Coaches whose teams play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League met at Princeton University yesterday and agreed on changes in the rules which they will recommend to the league's executive committee in New York next Sunday.

Kenneth Fairman, Princeton coach and spokesman for the group, declined to say what the proposals were.

Others present were: Ken Loessler, Yale; Wesley Fesler, Harvard; Lon Jourdet, Penn; Bo Rowland, Cornell; Paul Mooney, Columbia; and Osborne Cowles, Dartmouth.

College Football Results

East

Columbia 7, Stanford 0.
Boston C. 13, Holy Cross 12.
Navy 7, Army 0.
St. John's (Md.) 20, Johns Hopkins 0.

South

Auburn 13, Florida 0.
Baylor 10, Rice 7.
Elon 39, Guilford 9.
Georgia 16, Georgia Tech 6.
Louisiana State 33, Tulane 0.
Mississippi State 32, Mercer 0.
Texas Christian 0, Southern Methodist 0.

Far West

Arizona 58, Wyoming 0.
Colorado C. 6, Brigham Young 0.
Colorado Mines 27, Regis 6.
Nebraska 32, Oregon State 14.
San Diego T. 19, Whittier 14.
San Diego Marines 6, Pomona 0.
San Francisco 17, Loyola 14.

American League Soccer

New York Americans 2, Scots Americans 1.

Paterson Caledonians 4, Brooklyn Hispanos 2.

Philadelphia Germans 2, Irish Americans 2 (tie).

Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia Passon 0.

When the Navy Sank the Army

Wide World

Halfback Sneed Schmidt of the Annapolis Eleven Scoring a Touchdown Against the West Point Team in Their Annual Football Game at the Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia

Midget Car Racing For Boston Garden

For the first time in the history of automobile racing in the East, cars will roar round and round an especially constructed track within the Boston Garden on the night of Dec. 10, under the auspices of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion.

Thirty-five of the leading midget race drivers in the land with an equal number of cars will display their wares over a track which Frank Alden of the Boston Readville Racing Association insists will be the safest in the land. This track is built from an especial brand of clay such as is used in the construction of the leading tennis courts in the East.

Midget racing took New York by storm during the summer of 1936. The small cars can attain a speed as high as 115 or more miles an hour and when the sport lovers of Gotham saw them roaring round and round the Madison Square Garden Bowl, they were enthralled. Already the game was flourishing on the Pacific coast and had taken a hold in the Mid-West.

For the first set of races on the night of Dec. 10 at the Boston Garden, the Crosscup-Pishon Post will offer Bobby Swanson, the American midget racing champion for the year 1936. Swanson thought so highly of his little car that he entered it in the great international race at Roosevelt motorway on Columbus Day and for a time it was a prominent factor in that race.

Frankie Bailey, the Eastern AAA big car champion for the year 1936, will drive in his first indoor race here in Boston. Bailey's car has already arrived and is on display in the lobby of the North Station. This little machine is the exact duplicate of one which recently won a 100-mile race in England at an average speed of 106 miles an hour.

Bill Schindler, big car star, has sent his entry along as has Wesley Saegesser of St. Louis, who drives Pepper Martin's little racer. Pepper, the St. Louis Cardinals' manager, is an enthusiast and has driven his own car in some mid-west races. Others already entered are—Johnny Wohlfiel, Howdy Cox, Bob Sall, Vern Orenduff, Duke Nalon and Marshall Lewis.

Riffle, Albright Halfback, Wins Scoring Honors

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—By scoring five touchdowns for 30 points in the final game of the season, Dick Riffle, halfback flash of Albright College in Pennsylvania, won the eastern football scoring championship of the season.

His final splurge boosted him to 84 points, passing Fred King of Hobart, who finished second with 75. Mickey Kobrosky, Trinity's "little All-America" halfback, wound up third with 74, when a recount of his season's records showed he had not previously been credited with two points after touchdown in his opening game against Hamilton, Oct. 3.

Riffle, with only 54 points up to the final week of the campaign, had not been rated as a potential winner of the region's scoring laurels. He started slowly this year, getting only 36 points through October, but wound up with three touchdowns against Lebanon Valley, and then added his closing five against Muhlenberg.

The honors for kicking extra points were divided by a pair of major college stars, Franny Murray, halfback of the Pennsylvania Powerhouse, and Ken Sandbach, Princeton's signal-caller. Each booted 16 points after touchdown over the season, to finish one in front of Red Chesbro, Colgate's kicking tackle, and Halfback Nelson Peterson of West Virginia Wesleyan, who ended in a second-place tie.

Season scoring records of the east's leaders:

Player	Pos.	G	T	PAT	FG	Tl.
Riffle, Albright	hb	8	14	0	0	84
King, Hobart	fb	8	11	9	0	75
Kobrosky, Trinity	hb	7	11	8	0	74
Padjen, Dickinson	fb	9	12	0	0	72
Szur, Canisius	hb	8	12	0	0	72
Marcus, Bates	hb	6	11	2	0	68
Daddario, Wesleyan	hb	8	11	0	0	66
Connolly, N'eastern	fb	9	10	6	0	66
Lalor, Colgate	fb	9	10	0	0	60
Mazza, Moravian	hb	7	10	0	0	60
Peters'n, W.Va.Wes.	hb	10	7	15	0	57
Murray, Penna.	hb	8	6	16	1	55

Coaches Also Presidents

Two coaches in the National Football League are also presidents of their clubs. They are George Halas, Chicago Bears, and Bert Bell, Philadelphia Eagles.

Perry and Vines In Boston Jan. 18

What promises to be the greatest attraction of all times so far as competitive tennis is concerned is offered by the forthcoming Perry-Vines tennis tour, which will show at the Boston Garden on Monday evening, Jan. 18.

Frederick J. Perry of England, who retired as undisputed amateur tennis champion of the world, will meet Ellsworth Vines Jr., of California, undisputed professional champion, in a series of matches.

Only a limited number of appearances of Perry and Vines have been arranged, and Boston is getting one of them.

The Perry-Vines feature match will be supported by two other great American tennis stars—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Bruce Barnes of Dallas, Texas.

The feature match will be preceded by a short exhibition singles between Lott and Barnes, and followed by a doubles match embracing all four players.

Green Bay Needs One More Victory

National Pro Football Standing

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	10	1	0	248	118	.911
Chicago Bears	9	3	0	222	94	.750
Detroit	7	4	0	221	96	.636
Chicago Cards	3	8	0	74	143	.273
Eastern Division						
Boston	6	5	0	135	110	.545
Pittsburgh	6	6	0	98	187	.500
New York	5	5	1	115	149	.500
Brooklyn	3	7	1	86	147	.300
Philadelphia	1	11	0	51	206	.083

Results Nov. 29

Green Bay 26, Detroit 17.
Cardinals 14, Bears 7.
Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 7.
Boston 30, Pittsburgh 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, who dominated the National Professional Football League picture from 1929 through 1931, today needed just one more victory—in the East-West playoff—to win their fourth championship.

The powerful Packers won their ninth straight game yesterday by downing the 1935 titleholders, Detroit, 26 to 17, before 22,000 spectators. The defeat ended Detroit's last mathematical chance of getting into the East-West playoff and assured Green Bay of the western section title on a record of 10 victories and one defeat, with one game to play.

The Chicago Bears, who had engaged the Packers in a hot stretch duel for the western crown, saw their last hopes fade when they were upset, 14 to 7, by their snappy hometown rivals, the Cardinals.

Don Hutson scored twice for the Packers, on a pass from Arnold Herber and on a blocked punt. Clark Hinkle contributed a touchdown and Smith and Engebretsen made field goals. The Detroit scoring came on touchdowns by Clark and Shepherd, and Clark's field goal. The Packers led throughout.

Two fourth-period touchdowns by George Grosvenor, sold by the Bears to the Cards this season, gave the latter their victory. The Bears scored in the first period on a pass to Bill Hewitt. It was the first Cardinal victory over the Bears since 1929.

Boston's Redskins took the lead in the eastern section race by beating Pittsburgh 30 to 0, scoring in every period except the third. The Redskins took advantage of numerous Pittsburgh fumbles and presented a formidable rushing attack.

Brooklyn's running offense was too much for Philadelphia, the Dodgers winning, 13 to 7. Bob Wilson raced 61 yards for a touchdown in the second period and Kercheval scored in the third on a plunge. The Eagle touchdown was by Hanson after a long fourth-period march.

Eight Undefeated Elevens in Nation

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Six of the nation's eight undefeated and untied college football teams had their records all bound up for the season today as only one of them played last week.

Arkansas State Teachers wound up its triumphant campaign with a 13-to-0 victory over Hendrix Thanksgiving Day for its eighth consecutive victory. Western Reserve, slated to play its Cleveland rival, Case, the same afternoon, ran into a heavy snow and the game was postponed to next Saturday. Santa Clara is the only other which still has a game to play, meeting Texas Christian Dec. 12. Records of the undefeated and untied teams:

Team—	Won	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
(x) Tennessee Wesleyan	10	261	26
Western Reserve	9	212	25
(x) Arkansas State Teachers	8	227	34
(x) St. Benedict (Kan.)	8	201	50
(x) Middlebury	8	107	21
(x) Carroll (Wis.)	7	167	13
Santa Clara	7	119	13
(x) Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers	7	79	29

(x) Season ended.

Hughes Cornell Captain

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—Edward Everett Hughes of Pittsburgh, regular center for the past two seasons, yesterday was elected captain of the Cornell football team for 1937. Hughes, one of three regulars on this year's team who remained from the last Cornell squad coached by Gil Dobie, is a 190-pounder, 6 ft. 2 in. tall. In addition to his regular duties as center, during the past season, he was acting captain when Jack Batten was on the bench and called the signals in the Dartmouth and Pennsylvania games. He started every game of the season and played almost without substitution through the greater part of the campaign.

Irwin Replaces Johnson

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—George C. Irwin, 23-year-old salesman, was appointed traveling secretary of the St. Louis Browns today, succeeding Willis E. Johnson, who had held the position for 23 years.

Week-End Games Fail to Change Hockey Standing

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	5	1	3	25	16	11
Boston	4	2	2	15	13	10
Detroit	3	2	3	16	14	8
Chicago	1	4	4	9	17	6
Canadian Division						
Americans	5	2	3	21	17	12
Canadiens	5	1	4	21	22	11
Toronto	3	1	5	24	26	7
Montreal	2	3	4	19	20	7

Results Nov. 28

Boston 2, Rangers 2, overtime.
Montreal 3, Americans 2.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 2.

Results Nov. 29

Americans 2, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—While the Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Maroons have been threatening to make the International division struggle in the National Hockey league as close as the one going on in the American group, the New York Americans and Montreal Canadiens don't seem able to do much about it.

During the past week they lost and won together and remained just one point apart with the Americans in front. Toronto, meanwhile, rallied to tie the Maroons for third place, four points behind the Flying Frenchmen.

After losing two games, including a 3-2 decision to the Maroons Saturday, the Americans snapped back to protect their lead last night with a 2-0 victory over the crippled Detroit Red Wings. The Canadiens dropped a pair of 4-2 decisions to Toronto, Thursday and Saturday, but likewise came through when the chips were down last night and whipped the Chicago Black Hawks, 2-1.

The only other week-end game saw the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins, first and second by a single point in the American section, fail to settle their argument. They played a 2-2 tie Saturday.

Even though they had to give up Defenseman Johnny Gallagher, former Detroiter, to the Red Wings last night, the Amerks were clearly superior. Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, leading sharpshooter, and Art Chapman, who makes the plays for him, took advantage of two good openings to ram home the goals.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Army scored four touchdowns in first 20 minutes and swamped Navy, 28-6.

Three Years Ago

Cornell defeated Penn, 20-12, in annual Thanksgiving Day game.

Five Years Ago

George Gibson made manager of Pittsburgh Pirates for 1932, succeeding Jewel Ens.

Gene Sarazen Favors Switch To Match Play

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, the Conneticut farmer-golfer, thinks the professionals should give the game a new act, and suggested today that the pros delete the present medal play events.

"What golf needs," said the stocky veteran, "is a switch to match play. These medal play tournaments are becoming boresome, not only to the pros but to the public."

Sarazen who won the national open title in 1922 and 1932, said he was going to initiate a campaing to that end, adding he believed the majority of professionals would favor the change.

"You could qualify 32 players for the championship division," he said, "and divide the money between the 16 players surviving after the opening round.

"Let me tell you that there would be some tough competition in match play. Suppose some one knocked me off in a tournament here. I'd certainly look forward to drawing him in another tournament.

"The public wants action and you don't get it in medal competition. Match play is what makes our national amateur and national P. G. A. tournaments so successful. It's that old hand-to-hand combat.

"I'll tell you another thing that would help golf," he said. "We could have a Rose Bowl affair of our own, say with a $25,000 cash prize to the winner in a tournament, bringing together all of the big shots at the end of the year.

"With $25,000 earned in one event, you wouldn't have to go around playing in these two-bit affairs every year. You could get by nicely for four or five years on 25,000 bucks."

Glenn Warner Warns Against Over-Coaching

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, who built a football system with his wingbacks that rival coaches have never tired of copying, complained today that "over-coaching and too much system" have ruined many natural football players.

The "Old Fox," who in 40 years of coaching has been at the football helm of the Carlisle Indians and of Cornell, Pittsburgh and Stanford, and, currently, Temple University, told the 100 coaches, athletic directors and officials at the third annual meeting of the American Association of Football Coaches, second district, to "let him alone," if the player does his job well.

"Any boy with football instinct knows what he has to do, and through the experience of playing, learns how to devise his own method.

"If a player is going along all right, even if it is not the way the coach used to do it, let him alone. It is his natural way. I've seen too many fine athletes spoiled by overcoaching."

Warner "passed along" to Charlie Eckles, president of the Eastern Association of Football Officials, the suggestion he attributed to Tom Thorp, veteran grid official, to solve "the problem of pass interference."

"Tom's idea is a 15-yard penalty for interference with the receiver on any pass, even less than 15 yards."

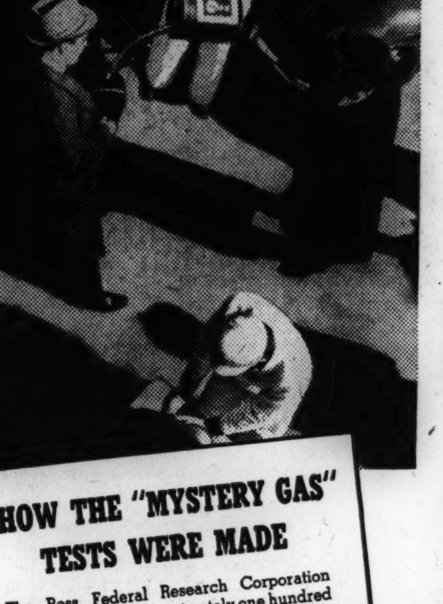
Eckles, who spoke afterward, did not mention the pass interference ruling.

"The officials have their problems," Eckles said, "just as the coaches. They work under the pressure of knowing that any decision affects a number of things. But they make very few mistakes when you consider the general average; they are still calling them as they see them."

Carl Snavely, whose Big Red team from Cornell fell before Pennsylvania, 14 to 6, in their traditional windup Thanksgiving Day, called the Quakers, "the strongest team in the East."

"My boys were lucky to get away with that score Thursday. Penn has the finest backfield I've ever seen. They should go to the Rose Bowl. They could make a showing against Washington."

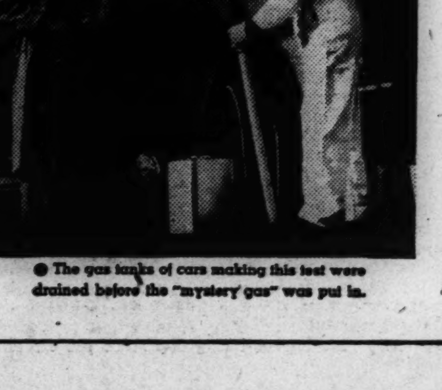
WE PUT BLUE SUNOCO ON THE SPOT... left out the blue color and called it a "mystery gas"; then matched it against 54 other gasolines in tests made by motorists in 14 cities and 87% declared that Blue Sunoco starts faster than the gasolines they had been using!



HOW THE "MYSTERY GAS" TESTS WERE MADE

The Ross Federal Research Corporation asked at random approximately one hundred motorists, in each of 14 widely separated cities, to contribute their services in testing a "mystery gasoline" in their own cars. This gasoline was regular Blue Sunoco, without the blue color. The emptied tank of each car was filled with ten gallons of this colorless Blue Sunoco and, later, the frank and uninfluenced opinions of each motorist were obtained by Ross Federal investigators. Of course, some motorists were found to be regular Blue Sunoco users. They have been omitted from all compilations.

That this "mystery gasoline" was regular Blue Sunoco was certified by the testing laboratories of E. W. Saybolt & Co., a recognized gasoline authority, whose men sealed the gasoline drums at the refinery and turned them over to Ross Federal for shipment to their representatives in the 14 cities.



● The gas tanks of cars making this test were drained before the "mystery gas" was put in.

Think of it ... 1160 out of 1214 motorists who tested the "mystery gas" (Blue Sunoco) in their own cars proved it started quicker than the gasoline they had been using!

Here's the fairest, squarest test ever devised—and here's proof that when you want sure-fire starting this winter, Blue Sunoco is the motor fuel to buy.

87% said: QUICKER STARTING
95% said: BETTER ALL-AROUND PERFORMANCE
when Blue Sunoco was compared with the gasoline they had been using.*

People like yourself, driving practically every make of car, proved that Blue Sunoco bettered the performance of their cars, gave them quicker starting than a total of 54 other gasolines, 11 of them being extra priced.

Surely this is convincing evidence that Blue Sunoco is today's outstanding motor fuel at any price ... and it sells at regular gas price!

Test it in your own car and let it PROVE its superiority!

QUESTIONNAIRE	
Compared to the gasoline you have been using ... did you get:—	
(1) quicker starting?	87% YES
(2) faster pickup?	80% YES
(3) more power on hills?	72% YES
(4) better all-around performance?	95% YES

BLUE SUNOCO THE ONLY TRUE BLUE MOTOR FUEL

* These are not our figures. They were obtained and certified by the Ross Federal Research Corp., an entirely independent and uninfluenced fact-finding organization.

Plight of Finns In Russia Stirs Call for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Fin.—Concern over alleged wholesale deportations of Ingrian Finns by the Soviet Union is being widely expressed here.

According to "Inkerilaeisten Toimikunta" (Ingrian committee) here, the Soviet authorities "have again begun a systematic and more extensive evacuation of the Finnish population of Ingria, of whom at a very conservative estimate 8000 at least have been thus expelled from their homes from 43 villages during the spring of this year and forcibly transferred to regions where neither agricultural nor cattle products can be bought."

Numerous Escapes Reported

Owing to the conditions of starvation numerous escapes from the Russian kolkhoses into which the deported families have been distributed have already taken place.

The deportations were effected in cattle trucks marked "Voluntary Migrants." According to the committee, in the congregations north of the Neva, "it is rumored that all villages with Finnish populations would be emptied next autumn. If the Soviet authorities persist in their intention to evacuate the whole of Ingris north of the Neva, some 25,000 to 28,000 entirely innocent persons will be forcibly uprooted from their homesteads.

"Thus they would share the fate of some 25,000 to 30,000 Finns from Ingria who are starving or have already died in misery in Siberia, Turkestan and the mines of Hiipinae."

Appeal to World Opinion

"Only one thing can still save these unfortunate people and prevent cruel inhumanity," the appeal continues, "and that is the public opinion and sense of justice of the civilized world. It is important for the Soviet Government to maintain its international prestige, and world public opinion may, therefore, if its protests are strong enough, bring about a repeal of those brutal measures."

In support of its allegation, the committee gives detailed evidence obtained—under oath—from Finnish refugees who have been able to cross into Finland recently. One of the incidents mentioned occurred at Myllyoja Railway station. Here several hundred deportees, driven into cattle trucks by armed guards, struck up the hymn, "A mighty fortress is our God" as the train was about to depart and were joined by the accompanying crowd of friends "until silence was imposed by the rifle fire of the guards."

Villages Completely Emptied

Regarding the motive for the deportations, the committee says that the "only explanation which it seems possible to offer" is that the Soviets "want to exterminate a population which it is impossible to amalgamate with the Russians owing to their intense religious life, higher civilization and strong national characteristics."

In a detailed statement of the deportations, the committee states that in May, 15 villages of the congregation of Valkeasaari were evacuated, 12 villages in Toksova, nine in Lempaala and three in Vuole. All these congregations are north of Leningrad; their inhabitants are Finnish. "The villages have been completely emptied—even members of the kolkhoses and the Communists have been expelled. The people have been sent to the regions of Cherepovets and Babajeva."

Better Under the Tsar

Ingria is located betwen Leningrad and the Finnish frontier. Since 1929, the committee asserts, at least 25,000 Finnish Ingrians comprising one sixth of the whole Finnish population of Ingria, have been exiled.

Ingrian Finns, according to the committee, often suffered oppression under the Tsar, but he left them in undisputed possession of their house and home and allowed them to practice their Lutheran religion freely. Before the World War, St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) was an excellent market for the produce of the small Finnish farms in the neighborhood, while thousands of Ingrian Finns earned their living in the city itself.

Forced Into Collective Farms

Quite different is the picture today after 19 years of Bolshevik rule, the committee states. The farmers have been forced into collective farms "founded for the purpose of elevating—agriculture to a higher standard with the help of modern technical means, but instead has resulted in a mismanagement of the soil and misery for its workers. Ogpu exercises its terrors even in the remotest corners of the country. The growing generation is fostered in the teachings of the communistic gospel, and the persecution of the Lutheran Church robs the tortured people of even the comforts of religion."

In 1919, a Finnish-Ingrian corps of volunteers "participated with distinction in the offensive against red St. Petersburg" undertaken in cooperation with Estonian troops by a Russian counter-revolutionary army, but was defeated and had to retire into Estonia.

Won Promise of Rights

In the ensuing peace negotiations with the Soviet Union at Dorpat, the Finnish delegates demanded cultural autonomy for the Finnish minority. Before the actual signing of the treaty a Soviet "declaration" concerning Ingria was read into the "minutes."

The declaration states that "the Finnish population of the Government of Petrograd is granted full enjoyment of all the same rights and advantages that Russian law gives to national monorities."

In order to give these deportations an air of legality, the committee asserts that "the Soviet authorities exhorted the prisoners to sign a statement declaring that they are leaving 'by their own free will'".

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

dential cruiser Indianapolis into the harbor and the planes that arched overhead and the 10,000 infantry men and cadets seemed strange overtures for a peace conference. But here was their best use, at least. President Roosevelt, duly feted and lavishly escorted, arrived at the American Embassy for serious preparatory work.

His speech is being prepared. The problems that he is likely to touch upon are many and delicate. There are South American rivalries, there are European influences already entrenched in certain Latin American nations, there are problems of economics and innumerable proposals for organizing the peace of the continent, not to mention the greatly reduced distrust of the United States that still exists in some degree. The presidential speech is not all clear rhetorical sailing; there is need for careful and sober navigating.

Those who have watched the encroachments of communism and fascism in the Americas, recognize that this conference represents a vital bid of the republics to make the Western Hemisphere, at least, safe for democracy.

Anti-Reds—Japan Speeds Drive at Home

Japan starts wielding its anti-communist broom at home. Not a single Communist but should be exterminated, Justice Minister Raisaburo Hayashi instructs police officials.

Work continues on the anti-communist bloc. The Japanese newspaper Asahi states that Italy and Japan will probably conclude a pact today the pact to follow in many respects, according to Japanese sources, the design of the German-Japanese agreement.

The French Communists show their instinct for political self-preservation to be at a low ebb. Despite the rapid formation of alliances hostile to communism, the French Communists precipitate a crisis in the French Government, one of the few in which Communists wield any influence. Maurice Thorez, communist secretary-general, threatens to withdraw communist support from the French Popular Front Government unless France aids the Spanish Goovernment against the fascist rebels.

Balkan Challenge—Horthy Visits Vienna

Under a feathery snow off the Alps, Vienna feted and honored three Hungarian visitors in the grand manner. The visitors: Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, Premier Koloman Daranyi and Foreign Minister Koloman von Kanya. This concentration of high Hungarian officialdom in Vienna, following Admiral Horthy's visit to Rome, arouses Europe to speculate on the possibility that Austria and Hungary are about to approve the German-Japanese anti-communist pact.

The Little Entente — Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania — watch warily this revitalized Hungarian-Austrian diplomacy and its collaboration with Italian policies. The heyday of Little Entene influence in the Balkans confronts a new challenge. The Little Entente's patron, France, is no longer a certain assurance of supremacy. It now looks as if the Little Entente must scramble fast to dominate the Balkans.

Seaway—Commission Testimony Assembled

The International Joint Commission, on Nov. 19, invited all those who had any views on the proposed New York-to-Montreal waterway to speak them. There were many people who had much to say and today the commission discovers that they have talked 2700 pages worth of testimony. The hearings started in New York and continued in Albany, Burlington and Plattsburg.

The commission has yet to receive innumerable briefs, and most important of all, the official reports of American and Canadian engineers. Only then will the commission sit down to make its report, and after that there may be interminable debates in Congress so few will hurry to purchase their New York-to-Montreal tickets via the Hudson River, Lake George and Lake Champlain.

'Peace Department' Advocated for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 30—Establishment of a Department of Peace as a branch of the Federal Government was advocated by Kathleen Norris, author, in a recent talk here under auspices of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

Each a governmental unit would be supported by Congressional appropriation the same as the War Department and would develop ways and means of preserving peace, according to Mrs. Norris' plan.

"This is not unreasonable when one stops to remember that it takes about 80 cents of every tax dollar to pay for wars, past, present and future," the writer said.

Mrs. Norris urged housewives to make their protests against war heard in Washington rather than be content to send their children "to slaughter one another on battlefields for the profit of war makers.

"The United States as a nation has a multiple responsibility of leading the way to world peace," Mrs. Norris said. "First, it is physically protected by two oceans and need fear no attack. Second, it has 3200 miles of unprotected frontier between it and Canada to show as an example. Third, it is a nation of mixed people, and therefore can evolve a greater understanding of the problems of the Old World than any other people in the world."

Navy Launches Brooklyn; Cruiser Third of Name

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30 (AP)—Cheered by a crowd of 15,000, the new $15,000,000 United States Navy cruiser Brooklyn was launched today in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral William H. Standley, chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, and the highest ranking officer in the Navy, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York and scores of naval and civic officials witnessed the launching.

Miss Kathryn Jane Lackey, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commander of New York State Naval Militia, christened the cruiser—the third warship of that name in American naval history. After the launching, Rear Admiral Harris Laning, commandant of the Third Naval District, held a reception for 200 officials.

Giant Maple Leaves Of Vancouver Island Win Dominion Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The biggest maple leaves in Canada come from Vancouver Island, although they are not as finely colored in the autumn as the scarlet and gold leaves of the Ontario maple. This was demonstrated in a recent contest held by the Canadian Government's Travel Bureau at Ottawa.

The Misses Marine and Vera Krjivitzky of Ladysmith, a lumbering town north of Victoria, won the first and second prizes in the competition by sending to Ottawa the largest maple leaves ever seen by forestry experts. The largest leaf of all was 22½ inches by 19¼ inches, a surface area of 236.4 inches.

In the past the maple leaf, Canada's national emblem, has always been associated with the eastern provinces, where the best maple trees for manufacturing purposes grow. The British Columbia maple, while it bears the largest leaves, is inferior to the eastern maple in quality, but grows to great heights.

Unexplained Ruins Found At Washington Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—National Park Service architects and historians are attempting to determine the origin of foundations recently uncovered about 15 yards from the colonial-type house built by the service on the supposed site of the house in which George Washington was born at "Wakefield," the ancestral estate between Bried's and Pope's Creek in Westmoreland county. Ruins show that a structure about 60 by 20 feet, with wings adjoining the rear of each end, once stood on the site. While the main portion is not as large as the brick structure built on the supposed site of George Washington's birthplace, together with the wings, it is larger.

The recently excavated foundations consist of cellar walls, from 14 to 17 inches thick, and ground walls of the wings, under which there were no cellars. Two sets of steps, one at each end of the main portion, are intact, as are two wide fireplaces, one at each end. Across the center is a partition wall with space for a doorway. At least a portion of the old structure dates back to 1750, park service officials state.

Auto Plates for '37 Good In Pennsylvania, Dec. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30—Next year's automobile tags may be used any time after Dec. 15 in Pennsylvania. The Automobile Club of Philadelphia is reminding motorists of this inducement to apply early for their tags.

Many cars were laid up for the first few days of 1936 because of congestion at the license bureau in Harrisburg, which held up applications for a week or two in some cases. With this experience in mind, about 15,000 car owners each day are sending in their applications now, according to officials of the bureau, who expect to be able to handle about 40,000 daily. It is expected that about 2,000,000 vehicles will be licensed for 1937. The load placed upon the license bureau is greater than ever this year because of the large number of title transfers resulting from holding of the automobile shows in November, automobile club officials say.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 2	Cherbourg	Dec. 7	Dec. 1, 8:00 pm	Dec. 2, 8:00 am
Europa	Dec. 4	Cherbourg	Dec. 10	Dec. 4, 1:00 pm	Dec. 4, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Seneca Apartments, 4342 Sherican Ave.; in exclusive North Beach; large 3-room apartments, attractive, homelike and convenient; seasonal leases reasonable.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 535 West 110 St.—Attractive housekeeping apartment to share, $70; couple or two business women. Phone Cathedral 8-3708.

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Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—At large new trailer park catering to reputable class; no alcohol; experienced party with equipment seeking such opportunity wire or write B. F. LIBERTY, Mgr., Green Star Park, 611 Sweet Bldg.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
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Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3632-33

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

RARE Chinchilla Coat; very reasonable. Inquire MR. MALSCH, 49 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

EAST WILLISTON, Long Island, N. Y.—22-acre estate; very reasonable. Inquire MR FORREST LAYTON, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

HAIR DRESSERS

AL YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton Ave. (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. 1633 Parking in rear of store

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—6-room furnished house with small cottage in rear; very desirable location. 1620 N. W. Second Street.

HOUSES TO LET

DOUGLASTON (New York City)—8 room house, furnished; large garden. References EPSTEIN, 33 Prospect Ave. Phone Bayside 9-1502.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT & SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS wanted from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, en route; local moving; storage of household goods; packing, crating, shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Centre, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

OFFICE SPACE

REAL ESTATE concern with space to rent would consider reciprocal arrangement with insurance broker. Write Box B-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3415 University Place—Single or double room and bath, in private home; meals; near church. Ph. University 3164.

FORMER faculty member, well-known school, offers opportunity for two or three young women who appreciate cultural advantages of a winter in Washington; private home; car; references. Address Box 76, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room, private bath, three closets, twin beds, clean; also single room near bath; garage. Telephone Emerson 6362.

ROOMS WANTED

MIDTOWN SECTION, N. Y. C.—Room, furnished or unfurnished, business woman; Christian Scientist preferred, private family. Write Box F-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antiques and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. YETERIAN BROS., 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston Phone Com 4045.

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CULTURED woman, experienced, would give part time care to elderly or semi-invalid persons; daily drives in her own car; type correspondence, manuscripts, any helpful service. Address Box 77, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED woman wishes position as attendant, companion, housekeeper, in motherless home, or for business couple. Write F-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as secretary-receptionist to practitioner or business man would be welcomed by an experienced stenographer, New York City or vicinity. Mansfield 6-7471.

POSITION desired with Christian Scientists as companion; loving, willing; excellent refs. 46 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

SECRETARY, fully trained, with experience, desires position; college graduate; speaks French; excellent references. Address Box 904, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WOMAN, 16 years' exp. in statistical dept. of a large insurance company desires position. Refs. T-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

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Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W 57th St. N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter. 80 Boylston St. Boston

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FURNITURE, CHINA AND BRIC-A-BRAC Bought for cash, no lot too large; estates appraised. BARTON LEONARD CO., 95 Church St., Boston. Lib. 8018.

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CONCORD
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from EDGERSTOUNE
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PASTEURIZED
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The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
FOUNTAIN
and FOOD
Super-SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

For Christmas
E. R. McCLINTOCK
On The Bridge
Schick Dry Shaver

CHRISTMAS *is Only*
a Short Time Away
Our Line of Useful Gifts
Is Now Ready for You
Mrs. E. J. Michel
MORRILL BLDG.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why not visit our Salesroom today and see the new
QUALITY
Two-purpose Gas Range
which heats your kitchen in addition to being the last word in cooking efficiency.
A self-contained thermostatically controlled heating unit keeps your kitchen at exactly the temperature you wish all winter.
Priced at $99.50
Manchester Gas Co.

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

When
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
See our outstanding selection of Dresses, Coats and Lingerie.
M. P. HALEY CO.
1045 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe
RILLING PERMANENT WAVE WITH THE PERMO COOLER
Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

PORTSMOUTH

Christmas Gifts
Tams and Scarfs
Millinery
KATHRYN H. MARDEN
10 MARKET SQUARE

Christmas Suggestions
Gold Mark Hosiery..............79c
Satin Slips, sizes 34-44.....$1 to $2.98
Chic Millinery.........$1.98 to $9.00
S. Edna Thompson
31 PLEASANT STREET

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
THE BROWN JEWELRY CO.
12 Market Square

FOR CHRISTMAS
Grunow Radios
Grunow Refrigerators
Easy Washers
Chick's Motor Company
58 STATE STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

OIL
PROMPT SERVICE
RANGE and FUEL OIL
(Metered Service)
BURNER SALES AND SERVICE
MANNING OIL CO.
Portsmouth and Kittery Tel. 330

For Your Light Lunches
Special Christmas Hard Candy
Schrafft's Chocolates
STEP ACROSS THE SQUARE
to
THE CANDY SHOP
14 MARKET SQUARE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TRafalgar 7-8200.
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A
Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Of Course, Your Diamond Should Come From a Certified Gemologist
This Is Your Assurance That It Is a Perfect Gem
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NACHMAN'S
32d Street and Washington Avenue
Excelsior Seal!
The Finest and Best Fur Coats That We Know of for the Price..... $100.00

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe Shoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)
DANIEL GREEN
COMFY SLIPPERS
Wilbur Coon for the Dainty Woman's Foot

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Christmas Cards
Gifts *and* Wrappings
That Please
MARY BEARD SHOP
401 E. Grace St. Dial 3-6165

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Ocean Spray
CRANBERRY SAUCE
Good Foods—advertised NATIONALLY in The Christian Science Monitor.
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Dial 5-8149

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

FURNITURE
Interior Decorations
Reid and Cutshall
209-11 W. CAMPBELL AVE.

Michael-Stern Clothes
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 West Campbell Ave.

Christmas Gift Headquarters
Diamonds, Watches and Silverware
MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
307 S. HENRY STREET

You will find many beautiful and appropriate Christmas Gifts and Cards on display in our store.
Caldwell Sites Company
105 S. Jefferson Street

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

FLOWERS
the Gift of Happiness and Harbingers of Sunshine
FALLON, *Florist*
210 S. JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Chicago BEAUTY Shop
Enjoy the Added Beauty of Wife and Daughter by Giving Them a Permanent Wave for a CHRISTMAS gift.
"Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon"
228 Forest Ave. Phone 1587

Thomas Cleaners, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant St. Phone 22

RED CROSS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted
Solid Comfort With Beauty
LINSEN'S BOOTERY
405 High St., Morgantown, W. Va.

KROPFF BROS.
Jewelry
Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crosslend & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SEE PRECEDING PAGE

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Wilkinson Electric
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC
and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Portrait by
McDERMID STUDIOS LTD.
The lasting Christmas gift
STUDIO at 10133-101 ST. Ph. 25444
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

You can always rely
on what you buy at
Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

Hudson's Bay Company.

Make the "Bay" Your
Shopping Headquarters

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway.
Your neighbor saves
—Why not you?

Thompson and Dymes LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

JOHNSON'S
The Leading
CAFE
Corner 101st and Jasper

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company.

BUY NOW for
OVERSEAS MAILING

The "Bay" has an inspiring selection of typically Canadian gifts . . . but they must be mailed within the next week to reach the Old Country on time.

RED & WHITE
STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Cooperatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAPHAEL-MACK
ROYAL CONNAUGHT BUILDING
Women's Apparel
and Millinery

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

A Gift From Robinson's Means More!

Give Her
GOTHAM
GOLD STRIPE
SILK STOCKINGS
- Every pair ringless!
- Exquisitely sheer!
- In a gift box! $1.00

. . . and get them at
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Headquarters for Smart Gifts
PHONE REG. 4400

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

GIFTS
THOMAS LEES
Jewellers Since 1861
17-19 King Street West

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
129 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide
Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
4 STORES
TURKEYS
Prime pen-fattened birds, also excellent selection of ducks, chickens, geese and game. We guarantee you will be satisfied.
ORDER EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

For Value
and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
10 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7258. 8:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros.
LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
SERVICE
ANYTIME, ANYWHERE

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

GEORGE **COLES** LIMITED
719 Yonge Street RA 5111
Branches
138 Danforth Ave. GE. 2251
930 St. Clair Ave., W. LL. 9953
211 Roncesvalles Ave. LO. 0133
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ROGERS RADIO
1937 No Stoop Models
$122.95 to $249.50
OTHER MODELS $31.95 UP
FORD RADIO CO.
969 Bloor St. West LL. 5240

WEST TORONTO MUSIC
COMPANY

RADIOS
Electrical Appliances
Radio Service
TERMS AND NO
INTEREST
2989 Dundas Street W.
JU. 2434

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked,
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378
WE SPECIALIZE IN
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA
BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116
Hunter's
Groceteria
2080 QUEEN STREET E.
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Woolnough Shop
For Christmas
or
Personal Shopping
offers
Excellent Values in
HOSIERY, LINGERIE
ROBES Tailored Flannel Satin and Moire
GLOVES Fabric and Sport
SCARVES
FOUNDATIONS
Including Corsets, Brassieres
Girdles, Lastex Girdles
and
FLEXEES
You will enjoy our fitting service.
Open Evenings Except Wed.
KATE J. NICOL
RA. 2129 32 BLOOR W.
TORONTO

WINDSOR

A Brilliant Array of
New Gift Lamps

A Gift for the home that means year round pleasure. Alabaster, Pottery, Ivory and Amber toned Table Lamps. *Trilite*—The indirect 3 candle floor lamp with silk shade.

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

GRAND ARRAY OF FINER
Persian Lamb
STYLE-SMART *LAZARE* COATS
Also Broadtail, Lapin and Caracul
"HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM"
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham St., East Phone 3-2418

Tann's Super Stations
Wyandotte and Hall
Howard and Tecumseh Rd.
Sandwich and Glengarry
Ottawa and Pillette, E. Windsor
PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL—FROST COP.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON
MONTREAL LIMITED

In
"THE GIFT
CORNER"
on the fifth floor

. . . you'll find a suitable gift for almost everybody on your Gift List . . . from attractively inexpensive "remembrances" to rare art treasures from Japan, China, Italy, France, Britain and other foreign lands

Simpson's
SECOND
FLOOR

ELMHURST
MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
Meats, Groceries,
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

A. PICHET
FURS
MADE TO ORDER
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
WIlbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.
SALES AND SERVICE
5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD
4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 331 BROADWAY

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions; 1/3 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2. GUEST HOUSE—Attractive, quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. Bays. 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RELIABLE Secretarial Staff; permanent or temporary supplied without charge to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20, Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATLETS

LONDON—MODERN FLATLET, large room with separate kitchenette, bathroom adjoining; 21/-. 23 Belsize Crescent, N. W. 3.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Self-contained, unfurnished family flat; 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 659 Box W-38—BCM/CSM London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LADY selling beautiful genuine ANTIQUE LACE, lovely for Coronation gowns; exquisite Chantilly shawl; fine old Paisley and Indian Gossamer Shawls. "Bluehayes," Ruislip, Mddx.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—Ideal modern house, quietly situated, convenient town, country; rent, rates inclusive, £89-2-10 per annum. BENNETT, 3, Holmesdale Ave., E. Sheen, London, S. W. 14.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington W 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S W 1 Tel Sloane 2939

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive rental. Box M-2390, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse) Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W 1. Every optical need Phone Vic 6685

POST VACANT

LONDON, Kensington, W. 8—Required in January next, tutor or governess for boy aged 13, very advanced musically, needing help in general education; applicants must be able to play piano and assist practising. Box W-566, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

CAPABLE, qualified, thoroughly experienced insurance man, 27, desires progressive and responsible clerical position; similar work preferred but not essential. Box W-537, BCM/CSM, London.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, married, no family; nonsmoker, abstainer; Rolls certificate; town or country; disengaged. PARKE, 23, Princes Gate Mews, London, S. W. 7.

SWISS companion help desires post in London, with Christian Scientist preferred; maid. Box W-561—BCM/CSM London.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, piano and organ tuning and repairs, music-roll manufacturer, 47 Airedale Ave. W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

PRINTING

GIFT BOXES OF STATIONERY Printed with Address, 3/- and 4/6; Any Colour. Also Personal Greeting Christmas Cards. F. HOWITT, 16, Corona Road, London, S. E. 12.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phaiz) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho. 3368

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, London, between High St. and Olympia—Furnished residential rooms, 20/-, 30/-, 35/- p. w. according size, including breakfasts, baths, electric light and service; other meals optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8368. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

LONDON at "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, W. 2—Unfurnished rooms from 12/6 weekly each with H. and C. basins, gas fires; meals and service optional. Phone Lan. 2679.

LONDON—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with service, reasonable rents; quiet house, ideal surroundings, lounge, dining room, meals optional. 89 Holland Park, London, W. 11.

LONDON—Swiss Cottage, 8, Lancaster Rd., N. W. 3—Comfortable divan rooms, single, double, gas fires, rings, etc., also flatlet, inexpensive. Phone Primrose 0989.

LONDON, S. W. 5, at 20 Bramham Gardens, Flax 1663—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, single and double; breakfast and service, other meals optional; terms moderate.

LONDON—Kensington, 11, Berkeley Gardens, W. 8—Sunny furnished room in maisonette, inclusive breakfast 27/6. BAY. 5442.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bays. 2902.

LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite, 1st floor; good cupboard space, hot and cold; telephone; meals, service. PADD. 4859.

LONDON—Divan bed-sitting rooms, gas fires; meals optional. R. A. MOORE, 22a, The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N. W. 6.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP, 500a Edgware Rd., London—Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2137
Also houses for occupation

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
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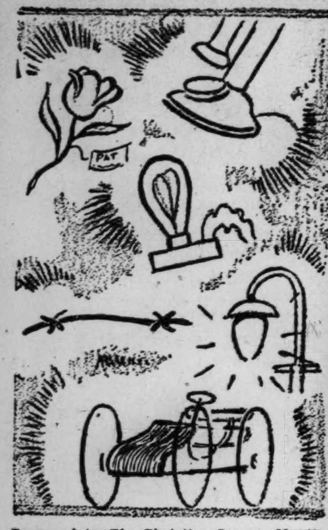
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE American patent system is now 100 years old. During the century more than 2,000,000 patents have been granted by the United States Patent Office. Before 1836 the inventor had to receive the approval of the Cabinet in order to get a patent. The following are some interesting facts: New types of plants may now be patented under a law passed in 1930; the dial telephone, a fairly recent addition in some areas, was patented back in 1892; the ordinary barbed wire fence was patented in 1874; the player piano, in 1889; the first rubber tire, in 1844.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 12 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 7

David the Exile

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1150-950 B. C.)

POEMS of judgment against the foes of Israel, national or individual, are not at all unusual, and Psalm 7 is one of these. And though nothing is known about the traditional Cush toward whom it was directed, it may well be assumed that since he was a Benjamite, he belonged to Saul's army, for Saul was the leader of that tribe. The word *shiggaron*, which designates what kind of song it is, is supposed to mean a "wild, mournful ode."

To David, hiding in the caves of the south of Judea and forced to flee from the wrath and jealousy of Saul, who had formerly loved him and made him his cup bearer and favorite singer, it was difficult to understand why such misery should come into his experience. Reviewing his own actions, he protests his innocence of any wrongdoing. He is certain that there is nothing which might even remotely accuse him; in fact he alludes to the occasion when he let Saul go, although he, David, was near enough to cut off a piece of Saul's garment (v. 4).

The ancient idea of judgment was based on the conflict between good and evil. Evil was inevitably doomed and good inevitably triumphed. Therefore the Lord administers judgment (or the sifting of good and evil) to the people, and all experience must be for some righteous purpose. Just as the man who "made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made" and "his mischief shall return upon his own head," so "the righteous God trieth the hearts and reins"; and the Psalmist, certain of his innocence, can sing with assurance: "My defence is of God."

This understanding of relief and vindication calls forth the beautiful doxology at the end:

I will praise the Lord according to his righteousness:
And will sing praise to the name of the Lord most high.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Synonyms

The synonym for the first word has been checked for you. Try finding the others:

1	nimble	considerate	
2	diminutive	one-sided	
3	sumptuous	agile	1
4	ostentatious	obstinate	
5	ponderous	small	
6	unexampled	costly	
7	spontaneous	bulky	
8	stubborn	singular	
9	thoughtful	automatic	
10	unilateral	pompous	

2. Letter Changing

A recent football game suggested the following letter change to a Greenlawn, L. I., reader who shares it with others: Change YALE to BOWL in 4 moves.

3. Phonetic Rebus

A Champaign, Illinois, reader shares the following phonetic rebus which represents a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

M 8

A League of Nations form of government
Rebus is.

4. Cryptogram

A QUESTION and its answer form the basis of today's cryptogram:

"AGMB HMS N CNIO?" NT M DJOTBNPS BGMB UNSWT MS MSTAOE NS BGO *CKMW *BNWNSCT *CNUB PUUOE—TOO MWIOEBNTOQOSBT.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Beauty and the Insect

Monitor Camera Club from Robert E. Schock, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

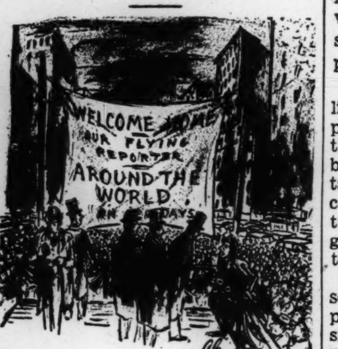
Praying Mantis

In Lighter Vein

A Good Quoter

A mother finding that giving in to every whim had failed to make her young son obedient, began to apply the stern law of Moses, "Thou shalt not."

The child was very much impressed for he had never been so firmly spoken to before. He stopped his antics immediately; then he went to his mother's side and put his arms about her neck and whispered, "Beloved, let us love one another."



—The New Yorker

"I located him. He's been stuck in the traffic on Thirty-fourth Street for two hours."

Vice Versa

"Many a wise word is spoken in jest."

"Yes, but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones that are spoken in earnest."

Hear Ye, Hear Ye

"They say your wife was the life of the party." Jones remarked.

"Yes," Smith replied, "she was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."

Bible Arithmetic No. 17

(Answer)

Solution: 8 (Proverbs) divided by 4 (Mark) is 2; multiplied by 12 (Matt. 10:1-5; Luke 6:13-16) is 24; plus 5 ("stone"—see Luke 24:2) is 29; minus 11 (Deuteronomy) is 18.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hit or Miss

THE players in this game stand facing one another on opposing goal lines, these lines being placed as far apart as possible. Small paper bags containing candy, popcorn, or peanuts are placed on the floor midway between the two lines. There should be half as many bags as players.

At a signal, the leaders of the two lines advance cautiously toward the paper bag placed directly opposite them, each one trying to secure the bag and return to his position untagged. If one of these players succeeds in getting the bag but is tagged before he reaches his own goal line, he must surrender the bag to his opponent.

When the first two players have settled the ownership of the first paper bag, the next two in line, at a signal, contest for theirs, and so on until all the bags have been claimed by one side or the other, the winning side being the one which has secured the greater number of bags.

At the end of the game the successful players on each side share the contents of their bags with the losers.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

Full House

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPITE of the ill-founded contempt Dr. Johnson professed to entertain for actors, he persuaded himself to treat Mrs. Siddons with great politeness.

When she called on him at Bolt Court, his servant, Frank, could not immediately provide her with a chair. Thereupon Dr. Johnson said, "You see, madam, wherever you go there are no seats to be had."

Current Events Quiz

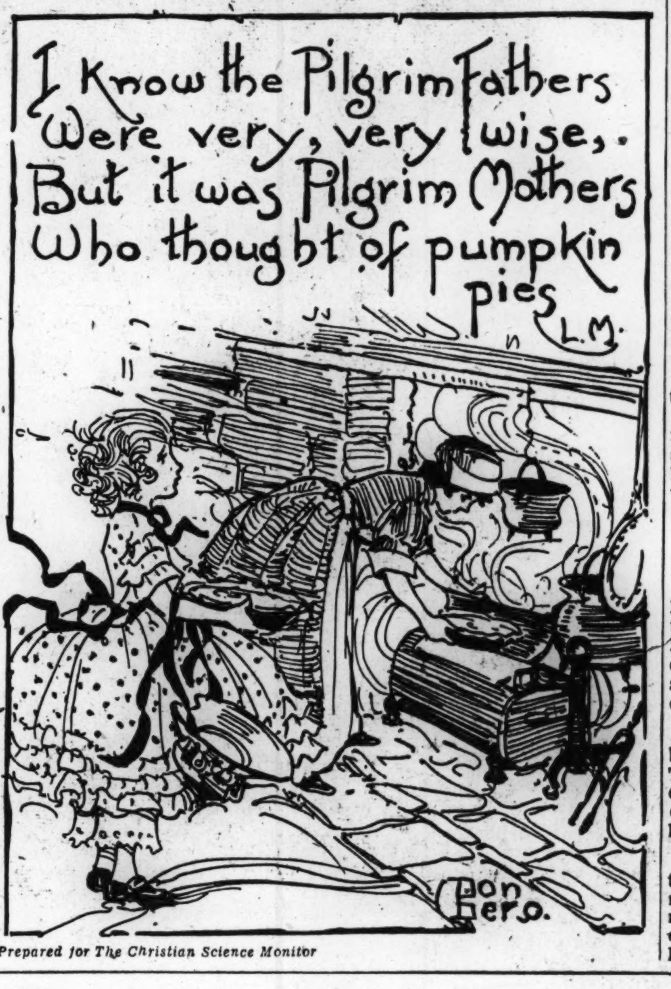
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Has the League of Nations been asked to intervene in the Spanish revolution?
2. What embassies in Madrid have been seized and locked by the Government?
3. May British vessels carry arms to Spain?
4. What was the reply of the Spanish rebels to Britain's demand for a safety zone for shipping at Barcelona?
5. At what is the five-year agreement between Germany and Japan aimed?
6. For what purpose is Japan organizing an emigration of 5,000,000 farmers to Manchoukuo?
7. What action did Moscow take after Berlin's repeated protests against the execution of Emil Stückling, German subject?
8. Daily cargoes valued at how much are affected by the Pacific coast maritime strike?
9. Have the maritime strikers on the Pacific coast agreed to man food ships for Alaska?
10. What recent Supreme Court decision is hailed as a victory for the New Deal?
11. Who was named as the new publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as the long strike of workers came to an end?
12. Is it true that France has agreed to restore war-won colonies to Germany?
13. New legislators in what state were last week given a two-day course in lawmaking by the state university?
14. Has the A. F. of L. taken any vote with regard to the 30-hour work week?
15 On what grounds does Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican leader in the House of Representatives, demand that John Hamilton resign as G. O. P. chairman?
16. What nation has banned theatrical and literary criticisms?
17. Is it true that Harvard University's endowment funds now exceed $100,000,000.
18. What is the total of deposits in all United States banks?
19. The Presidents of which two American Republics met on Nov. 27?
20. What 12 inventors were hailed as "America's greatest" on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the American patent system?

(What is your score?)

Sunbonnet Sue


I Know the Pilgrim Fathers
Were very, very wise,
But it was Pilgrim Mothers
Who thought of pumpkin pies
L.M.
Don Pero.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Repairing the Net

Monitor Camera Club from Robert E. Schock

Spider at Work

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Crediting Votes

Question: A bylaw reads: "The elective officers of this society shall be elected annually . . . and shall consist of . . . a board of seven directors, hereinafter known as the Board, five of which shall constitute a quorum."

If a ballot cast to elect the above board contains fewer than seven names, is it considered a spoiled ballot?

Answer: The general fundamental is that a vote should be credited if it is possible to determine the voter's wish, subject to whatever restrictions may be in the bylaws. Consequently in the above case, a vote should be credited to each of the persons named. This assumes, as implied in the question, that the bylaws do not specifically require a ballot to contain exactly the same number of names as there are offices to be filled, for in that case the ballot would be rejected.

A ballot containing more than the required number of names would be automatically rejected, since it would be impossible to know to whom the votes should be credited.

Brevities

Florida Times-Union: New York Music Review says the radio has curtailed the sale of sheet music. If the Review will look into the matter closely we believe it will find that the sheet music itself has curtailed its own sale.

New Yorker: The political radio bill ran to something like $2,000,000. That Ohio State professor who said campaign oratory does no good was obviously not a stockholder in a broadcasting company.

Milwaukee Journal: According to the advance publicity, the new motor models offer amazing fleetness, amazing power and amazing economy. And aren't bad cars, we hear.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Clay Figures

AT THE passing of her husband, a Hollywood woman was left destitute with two young children to care for. She finally decided to consult an old friend, a man of wide business experience.

He asked her to tell him of the things she would like to do best of all. After meditating a few moments, she said that the only thing she would like to do, or could do, was clay modeling. She had always loved to work with clay. He advised her then to turn her talent to clay modeling, and learn to fire the clay for permanency.

Following her friend's advice, she allowed her bent to take an individual form. She felt that she would love to amuse children with odd little figures which she would mold in clay, and fire into beautiful colors. Now she has an established business, making odd and sometimes grotesque figures which amuse the young folks. They are so unique and original that even the older people like to have them. She has made a good income for some time, and now is buying a home.—R. C. H., Hollywood.

Duty of Happiness

THERE is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. We sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or when they are disclosed surprise nobody so much as the benefactor.—*R. L. Stevenson.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A MAN who lived alone operated a small candy store near a public school in one of the New Jersey coast towns. As the years went by, many pieces of candy went out among the children at the school, and many pennies came into the man's possession.

The tiny store was always a happy meeting place for the children; but no one realized how much these children were a part of this man's life until one day it was found that he had left a legacy to the school—his entire estate of $8000. The will modestly explained that the children had brought all the money to him, and he wished it to go back to them in the form of a gymnasium or a recreation room of some kind.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 17

Take the number of letters in the name of the book after Psalms ...... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the Second Gospel ...... —

Multiply by the original number of Apostles ..... —

Add the number of letters in that which was rolled away from the door of the sepulchre .... —

Subtract the number of letters in the second book before Judges .... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

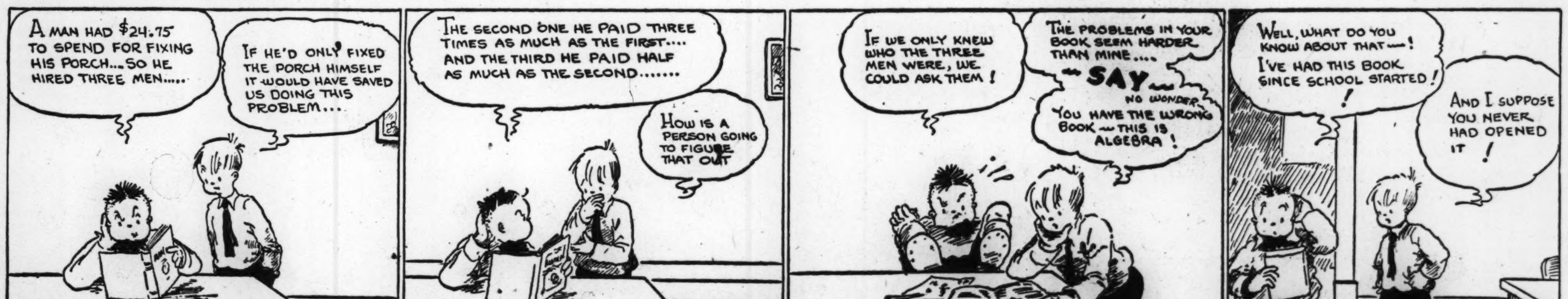
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Yes; from Valencia, the Spanish Government has asked for a special meeting of the League Council to determine whether international peace was endangered by the Italo-German recognition of the Spanish rebels.
2. The German and Italian embassies have been seized and locked.
3. No; but Mr. Eden has told the House of Commons that Britain will protect its shipping from either the Spanish Government forces or the rebels.
4. General Franco has acceded to the British demand for a safety zone in the event Barcelona is to be shelled.
5. The Communist International.
6. The effort to build up a potential reserve army for Japan is seen.
7. The capital sentence was changed to one of 10 years' imprisonment. He had been convicted of plotting to wreck a mine at Kemerova, Siberia.
8. $3,000,000.
9. Yes, an exception is made owing to the acute food shortage in Alaska.
10. The tie vote of the Supreme Court (4 to 4; Justice Stone absent) sustained the lower court's ruling that New York's unemployment insurance law (taxing employers to pay benefits to the jobless) is constitutional.
11. John Boettiger, President Roosevelt's son-in-law, was named by Mr. Hearst.
12. Marius Moutet, French Minister of Colonies, says that France has no intention of restoring colonies to Germany.
13. Arkansas. The success of the course was indicated by the attendance of 100 senators. Classes in constitutional and statutory law were held, as well as parliamentary law drills.
14. Yes; following the report of its shorter work week committee, the federation voted to urge Congress to enact legislation leading to a 30-hour week.
15. Because he made "a dismal failure in the campaign by attacking the Social Security Act and charging the President with being a Communist."
16. Germany. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, says that the critic's work hereafter will be limited to "contemplation" and "description." He adds, "Counterfeit greatness usually fails in less than a year, even if not killed by a critic." Half a century hence, he asserts, it should be impossible to say of the present generation that Germany's creative art and the real geniuses of the Reich were "pestered and martyred by critical gadflies."
17. Yes; at the end of the last fiscal year the total was $134,601,999.
18. The Controller of the Currency announces that as of June 30, 1936, a total of $58,339,815,000 in deposits was reported by 15,803 banks.
19. President Roosevelt and President Vargas of Brazil met at Rio de Janeiro.
20. Robert Fulton (steamboat); Eli Whitney (cotton gin); Samuel F. B. Morse (telegraph); Charles Goodyear (vulcanized rubber); Cyrus Hall McCormick (grain reaper); Elias Howe (sewing machine); George Westinghouse (airbrake); Alexander Graham Bell (telephone); Thomas Alva Edison (electric lamp, phonograph, motion pictures, and many other devices); Ottmar Mergenthaler (linotype); Charles Martin Hall (process for making cheap aluminum); Wilbur Wright, with his brother Orville (the airplane).

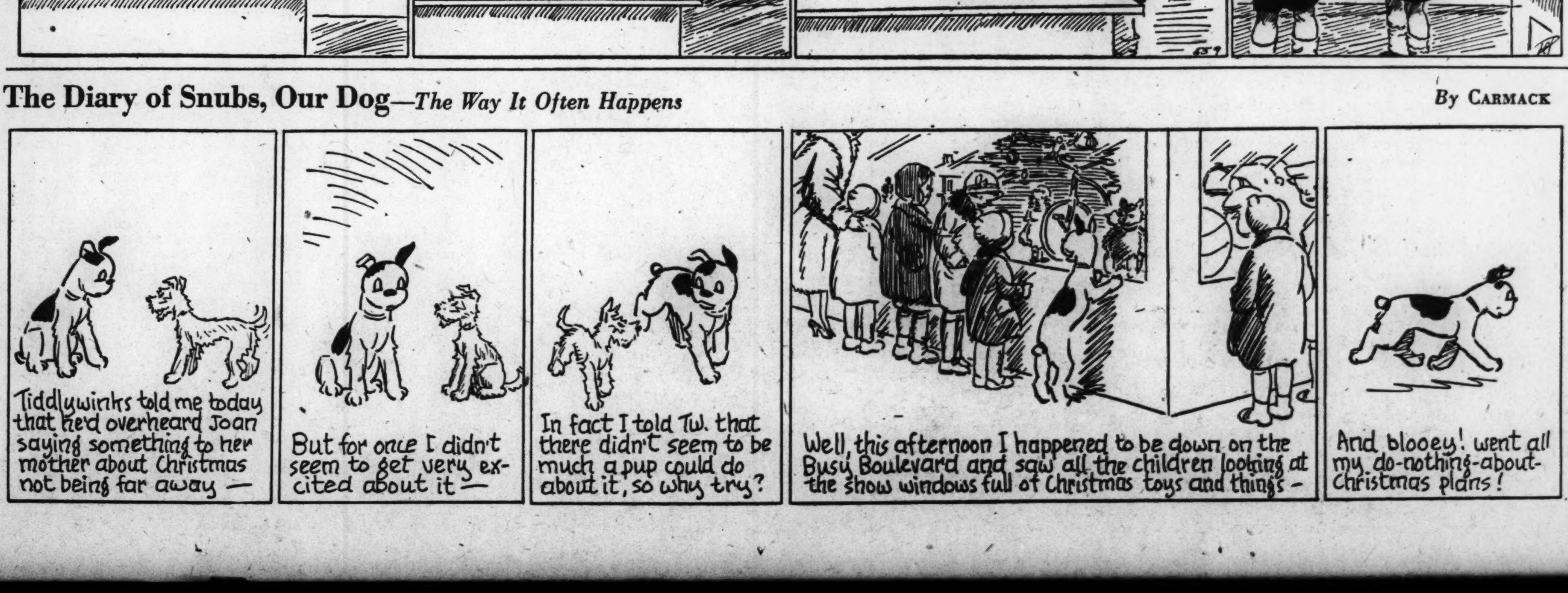
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not So Good, Tubby*

By Le Pelley


A MAN HAD $24.75 TO SPEND FOR FIXING HIS PORCH... SO HE HIRED THREE MEN.....
IF HE'D ONLY FIXED THE PORCH HIMSELF IT WOULD HAVE SAVED US DOING THIS PROBLEM...
THE SECOND ONE HE PAID THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS THE FIRST.... AND THE THIRD HE PAID HALF AS MUCH AS THE SECOND.......
HOW IS A PERSON GOING TO FIGURE THAT OUT
IF WE ONLY KNEW WHO THE THREE MEN WERE, WE COULD ASK THEM!
THE PROBLEMS IN YOUR BOOK SEEM HARDER THAN MINE.... SAY... NO WONDER. YOU HAVE THE WRONG BOOK — THIS IS ALGEBRA!
WELL, WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT—! I'VE HAD THIS BOOK SINCE SCHOOL STARTED!
AND I SUPPOSE YOU NEVER HAD OPENED IT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Way It Often Happens*

By Carmack


Tiddlywinks told me today that he'd overheard Joan saying something to her mother about Christmas not being far away —
But for once I didn't seem to get very excited about it —
In fact I told Tw. that there didn't seem to be much a pup could do about it, so why try?
Well, this afternoon I happened to be down on the Busy Boulevard and saw all the children looking at the show windows full of Christmas toys and things -
And blooey! went all my do-nothing-about-Christmas plans!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1936 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Is National Income?

THE popularization of economics has introduced into lay conversation many concepts that used to be monopolized by economic scholars. One is national income. As with many other concepts, however, there is not as much interest in trying to understand national income as in discussing the estimates of it periodically put out by the Department of Commerce.

The economists' work on national income is a modern occupation. In the early days many mistakes were made. Some compilers actually reckoned as income the capitalization of the rental value of homes and buildings and farms. In boom times the national income thus looked tremendous. In slumps it almost disappeared. This confusion of capital and income still bedevils American thought. A man is "rated" by what he has, not by what he earns. Thus one may speak of an American as a millionaire; his opposite in England might be called a "twenty-thousand-a-year-man." This confusion has been carried over into taxation, capital gains being taxed as if they were income. But it has now been expunged in the estimates of national income.

There are two forms of national income. One is the amount "paid out"; the other is the amount "produced." The figure most often cited is the former. One may think of it in simple terms as the sum total of all individual incomes. The unsatisfactoriness of this estimate as a focus of national prosperity is obvious. In depression wages may be paid out of corporation reserves, not out of current income. Again, government has been, and still is, responsible for a good deal of income "paid out." This income is raised by bank loan; in other words, it may be created out of thin air.

What is far more important is the net income "produced," or "realized." This is the goods produced and services rendered over a given year minus two things: the stock left at the end of the year in the form of raw materials, and the capital equipment consumed in the process of consumption. This is a simpler form of the official definition used in the Department of Commerce.

Unfortunately there is no means of appraising this net result except in dollars. It is impossible, that is, to add together a farmer's crop, a riveter's work, and a beautician's services. They can be equated only by valuing them in dollars. Yet dollars are not a satisfactory yardstick. For they are constantly changing in value. When prices go up, then national income measured in dollars will go up. But the growth may not necessarily show national prosperity. At the height of the German inflation, for instance, the German national income increased a trillion times, but never before or since has Germany undergone such hardships.

So we find that the national income that counts is a rising production of national income on the basis of steady prices. This is what has been occurring this year.

—But Figures Tell Stories

"TIMES are getting better." That's what industrialists, business statisticians, orthodox economists declare. It must be so. There are figures to support it. Figures don't lie.

"Times are getting better," repeat certain employers of child labor—who likewise believe that figures don't lie. In fact, to support their cheerful contention, it is possible to quote from the annual report of the National Child Labor Committee. The figures show that in ten states and ninety-eight additional cities there has been an increase of more than five thousand children employed as of January to June this year compared with last.

But there is another set of figures—figures that do not lie: little figures bending over long rows in the interminable sugar beet fields of Colorado and Nebraska working (as the report points out) "inhumanly long hours for starvation wages"; bent, childish figures toiling in hazardous mills of the South, logging in swamps and sand bogs for five or ten cents an hour and ten hours a day; figures that by their lagging steps tell no lies while emphasizing the reason for the committee's condemnation of a "misuse of children," a practice "predatory in essence."

Oh, yes, statistics show that "times are getting better" industrially; but the little laboring figures prove that certain types of industrialists are not getting better with the times. It is this reluctance on the part of industry to govern itself that makes government intervention appealing to large numbers of conservative as well as radical thinkers.

Of considerable encouragement to reformers, therefore, is the fact that a poll completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed a majority in forty-five states favorable to the proposed Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution which would permit Congress to regulate the employment of persons under eighteen years of age. Possibly by 1937 the twelve states needed for ratification will be added to those in favor of constitutionalized control of child labor. Thus it seems that while watching the columns of weary figures moving toward factory gates, the public's pleasure with the figures in the profit column cools somewhat. Figures do not lie; but when warmed by the glow of human kindness, they tell more than one story.

British Arms and Employment

THE open disagreement between Lord Nuffield and the British Air Minister has raised issues of much wider interest than those which at first occupied the attention of the British public. Lord Nuffield, the head of the firm which makes Morris motors and of the associated firms of Wolseley Motors, Ltd., and Wolseley Aero Engines, is one of the biggest industrialists in Great Britain. When such a man came into the open with severe strictures on the procedure adopted by the Air Ministry for the expansion of armament manufacture, the public sat up and took notice.

The suggestion of personal discourtesy to Lord Nuffield, supposed to have been shown by Lord Swinton, the Air Minister, may be passed over; for that has been reduced to its proper proportions by explanations in Parliament. What really mattered was that the advisers of the Air Ministry, including representatives of a small group of firms specializing in Government air-engine manufacture, opposed the adoption of a policy under which Lord Nuffield's services could have been used. The policy favored was, however, a reasoned policy, if not necessarily the right one.

The task immediately confronting the Government is that of providing an immense expansion of airplane production in the shortest possible time, and, secondly, preparing a scheme under which, in time of war, a still bigger expansion would be possible by adopting the works of civil manufacturers to war purposes. The first question that was asked, with a view to speeding up manufacture, was: Shall each participating firm be invited to make complete airplane engines, or shall each specialize in the production of certain parts which will be assembled at the central works?

The latter policy was adopted. It was inconsistent with the proposals of Lord Nuffield, who wished to make complete engines. It has been represented as a dangerous policy, since the destruction of a single factory would involve the breakdown of the whole system. It also seemed to indicate a rigidity of method, too often associated with Government departments, and too much in the interest of a narrow ring.

Those are the issues which first attracted criticism in the British Parliament and press. But there are others of greater moment which arise out of it. The incident has focused attention on the pace of the new British armaments drive. What of the danger from making employment and prosperity depend so much on intensive war preparations? Will the return to a more peaceful atmosphere with diminished war production carry with it the bitter drawback of unemployment?

The British Government is not unwarned of this danger; and that is why it is very anxious that the services of the contributing manufacturers should not be given at the expense of their ordinary civil production. But the danger is nonetheless there; and there are many who feel that side by side with the elaboration of schemes for expanding munitions manufacture should be equally vigilant preparations for slowing down the process at the right time without disaster to industry.

C-Men for Manhattan?

AN INNOVATION in municipal law enforcement agencies is presaged with the proposal of Mayor LaGuardia of New York to set up a City Bureau of Investigation patterned after the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington. The main purpose behind this move is to consolidate the gains recently made in New York's warfare against racketeers.

That there are many obstacles to overcome before this bureau can begin operations is conceded. Special enabling legislation is being drawn following in general a program recommended some time ago by the Bar Association. It is most important that the particular functions of the new bureau be clearly defined so that police and detective bureau toes will not be stepped on. Complete co-operation between these law-enforcing agencies will be necessary if their purpose is to be fulfilled.

One of the best features of the proposed new bureau promises to be its freedom from political interference. It has been suggested that the head be appointed for a twelve-year tenure. The personnel of the bureau would also be appointed for a similarly long term and would be selected on a merit basis only.

The success of Mayor LaGuardia's proposal may mark an important milestone in municipal law enforcement. Political interference with police administration can have only a demoralizing effect on the department and certainly is not conducive to confidence on the public's part. The success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be largely credited to its freedom from political contamination. If the municipal bureau is to be a miniature F. B. I., its organizers will do well to rigidly follow the pattern in this particular.

The Pacific Way

Book News of the Day

MEETING menace with menace sounds unlike the American way of doing things, even in the Pacific, and even though a high cabinet official recently spoke of so doing. More like that true Americanism on which the United States has prospered is the attitude Henry L. Stimson expresses in THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS (New York: Harper, for Council of Foreign Relations).

This is the record, as put down by the man who was Secretary of State when Japan overran Manchuria, of the United States' action to preserve respect for the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Nine-Power treaty. That action was not precipitous. Early caution was due, however, to an understanding of Japanese thinking which would, if more widespread among Americans, do more to check the "yellow peril" which some people imagine they see than all the menaces the Navy Department could afford.

* * *

At the time of the Manchurian crisis, the counsels of liberalism were still dominant in Japan. The American State Department hoped that the opinions of such forward-looking leaders as Baron Kijuro Shidehara would prevail. The American diplomatists were aware that, while parliamentarism was growing in Japan along with other western ideas, behind it was a long tradition of militarism and an intense patriotism. The liberal and older, more authoritarian, concepts of statehood were by no means thoroughly blended in modern Japan's government. To have moved with untempered zeal at such a moment as the Japanese military chose for Manchuria's subjection would have been to risk not only the immediate outcome of a complex and finely balanced situation, but to add to the jeopardy in which the liberal element in Japanese affairs already found itself.

This sums up the problem as Mr. Stimson saw it at the outbreak of armed conflict. It was deemed good sense also to give the League of Nations time to act in what was, after all, its particular sphere. And despite the shadow which has darkened and spread over League prestige from that day to this, Mr. Stimson pleads for courage and faith on the part of the peoples in the problem of preserving those postwar ideals of which the League is still the main embodiment. The author is one of those who refuse to be utterly discouraged when such a recently born David fails to show immediate skill with the sling against the Goliath of national selfishness which has based and debased thousands of years of history.

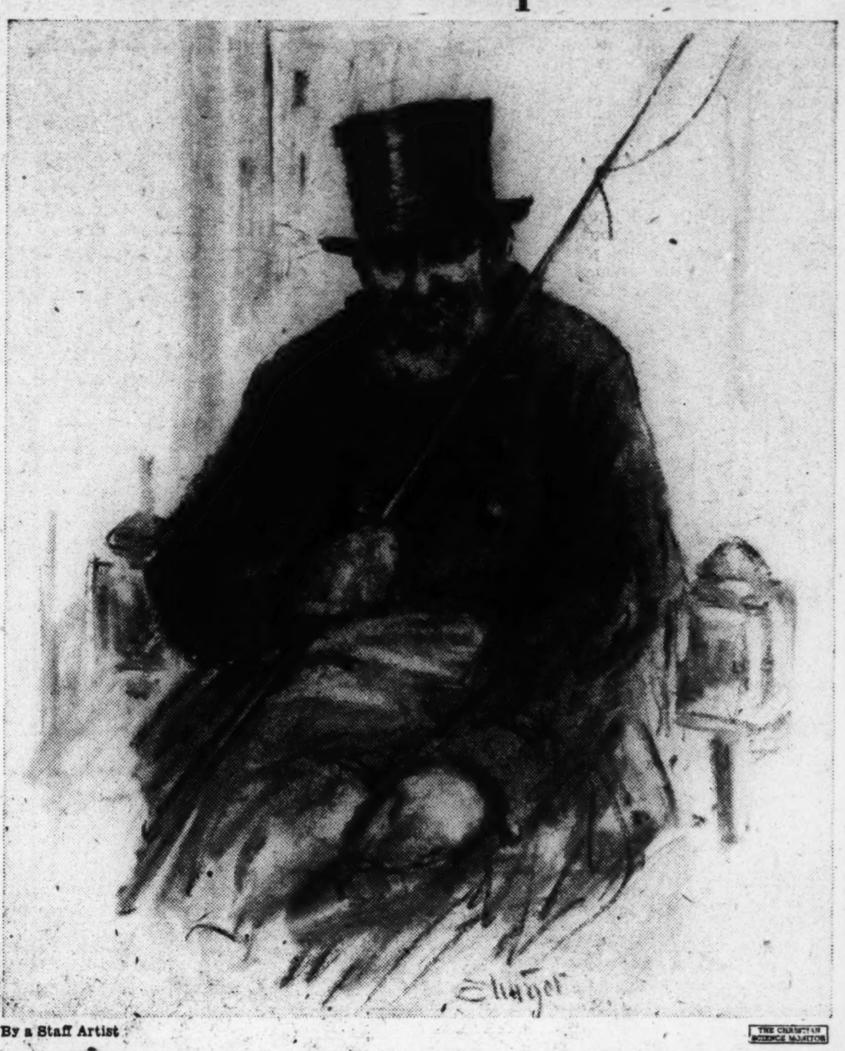
* * *

This, too, is a tolerant attitude, considering that the United States, between the time when its offers of co-operation over Manchuria got less than an encouraging reception in Europe and the time of Mr. Stimson's writing, has sustained a greater disillusionment. Again in the case of Ethiopia, Americans had become realistically aware of their interest in the international peace machinery, even if it had to be operated from Geneva—only to be given more supposed reasons for American isolation.

But the writer of this book is no theorist. As a former Secretary of State, he must know what headline readers never find out. And one of the things he evidently believes is that, severed from its office as protector merely of the status quo, the system of collective security is a necessity in this fragile world.

C. W. M.

He Flicks His Whip at Taxis



By a Staff Artist

ANDERSON'S business is founded on the premise that there are still a fair number of people in the world who don't mind a bit of sentiment now and then, if it doesn't cost too much.

Now that cold, well, moderately cold, weather has come, he has simply put on four sweaters under his brass-buttoned, rather rusty blue broadcloth coachman's coat, and continues to appear for business at the regular stand. The stand is in the lee of a towering gray stone hotel "up Fi'th," as he designates the avenue.

But the day I saw him, a most surprising thing had occurred. A little old lady, with a voluminous cloak over her full black merino skirts, and bugle trimming jingling from her black satin bonnet, had appeared and commanded him to drive her down to Washington Arch, and be sure and point out the house where Mr. Mark Twain stayed and which, she had heard, was marked by a plate. "I used to know him," she said, "and I haven't been in New York for more than forty years, and I guess there isn't any place I want to see quite so much as that house—if it is still there."

* * *

And that is where I found him; his chestnut horse blanketed against the knifelike wind, standing a little out of the way of the lanes of traffic. The driver was sitting up on the box, speculatively furling and unfurling the lash of his English whip, the butt resting on his own blanketed knee. His cheeks were ruddy. His eyes were good clear blue, and his feathery mustaches waved light in the wind. He looked very comfortable, and solvent, and a pillar of respectability.

The dog made it easy for us to fall into conversation. It seems he likes to see Scotties, because they have such short legs and look so gloomy.

"Do many people want to ride in an open carriage nowadays?"

"Summer time—lovers—and the very young, daffy people," he said affably. "Winter time—well, not so many. Still I haven't anything else to do. The horse needs exercise. You never can tell when someone'll take it into their heads—it's a living."

"But isn't it very cold?"

"This? Cold? You should see where I come from. Of course I have never been there since I was a little boy. But I remember the cold, and I have never seen anything like it. This? Cold? No. And besides—" he tugged at his brass buttons, made a gap in his fine broadcloth-covered chest, and flipped through the sweater layers to show how many there were. "Four," he announced with a wink. "I like my comfort."

"What do people want to do when they ride in the open carriage? Just ride? Or sightsee? Or go shopping?"

"Well, it depends on the people. The very young—they want not to sightsee, but to have everyone sightsee them!

* * *

"Once in a while there is someone who feels for the old-fashioned things. Like a man putting on his slippers and watching the pictures in the fire. I just brought a lady downtown. She is that kind. I am waiting for her. She has not been here in forty years. I think she is having a good time. I like to see people enjoy themselves."

"What about you? Do you enjoy yourself? Isn't it hard, driving a horse and carriage, with all the traffic?"

"The traffic gives us room," he laughed, his whiskers floating on the breeze. "Guess the traffic's afraid we bite." Bessie looked around, shook her heavily maned head, fell again to musing on the sun-dappled square.

"Have you ever thought of retiring? After all—" It did not seem tactful to say that he seemed entitled, at his years, to something a little easier. Perhaps he had children, with whom to live. . . .

"Me? Retire? What would Bessie do? Besides, you can always retire when there isn't anything else to do. I like to see what's going on. There's a lot of things I haven't quite got the hang of yet."

All such conversations, pleasant as they are, must come to an end.

He made a little salute with the lash of his English whip.

"Maybe some day you'll like a ride. Well, you'll always find me up Fi'th—unless you should find me down here."

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Eric the Red and Pinzon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has taken a commendable course in regard to Iceland's historical connection with the United States by publishing, from time to time, items and articles relating to Iceland and the Vikings. However, Iceland and her history seem to be so unfamiliar to Americans—and I am an American, not an Icelander—that all kinds of errors creep into notes and writings on the subject written by American writers. For instance, in a recent item announcing Iceland's Sunday radio program, you say that Reykjavik is 4½° south of the Arctic Circle. Reykjavik is just north of N. Lat. 64°, which is 2½° south of the Arctic Circle, actually about 120 miles further north. Trondhem (at one time Nidaros), the ancient capital of Norway, is just south of N. Lat. 64°.

Perhaps the most persistent error is that of confusing Leif with his father, Eric the Red. In an excerpt which you quote from "Viking Civilization," by Azel Olrik, the qualities, including harshness and denial of God which Mr. Olrik attributed to Leif, were outstanding attributes of his father, Eric. Eric was guilty of at least one killing, perhaps two, for which he suffered periods of banishment, the latter one resulting in Eric's colonization of the lower tip of Greenland. He steadfastly refused to adopt Christianity, while Leif was baptized, according to certain authorities, by King Olaf Tryggvasson of Norway, who had his Christianity from the primitive Christians of Wales. Leif was called Lucky because he saved a shipwrecked crew who were stranded on a rock. In this company was a priest, for saving whom Leif's father, Eric, upbraided Leif. Later, when Leif's sister killed her two cousins and their wives with an ax, wielded by her own hands, Leif was sad, and told her that no colony could prosper if such things were done in it.

We have had Columbus day, and the usual amount of oratory and writing on the exploits of the Genoese navgiator. Yet, brave as he undoubtedly was, and harsh, too, for which he died in prison—had it not been for his navigator, Pinzon, and for the fact that Columbus visited Iceland in 1477 and obtained authentic and exact information from the records of the Viking voyages (see Henri Vignaud's Biography of Columbus), he would not have undertaken the expedition, for he wrote thus to Pinzon in an effort to induce the latter to act as his navigator.

New York, N. Y. JAMES P. B. HYNDMAN

From a Mere Male

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The first time I ever heard the name, Loire Brophy, it was from the lips of Edgar Kobak, then a vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, and a president of the Advertising Club of New York. "Jobs are still pretty hard to find," he said, "But if there are any to be had, Loire Brophy will know about them."

Two days later I found out how right Mr. Kobak was. Mrs. Brophy had found me a job. I imagine there are thousands like me who rank her as a wonder-worker.

In spite of the fact that I don't want to be set down as a hand-biting canine, since I hope that Mrs. Brophy may again feel moved to exercise her remarkable talents on my behalf, I feel inclined, as a mere male, to quibble at some of her dialectics when she waves the wild red petticoat of feminism in her interesting book published recently, entitled, "If Women Must Work." She writes:

> "My feeling is that women should not try to get jobs that obviously belong to men. But if a chart were drawn of women's jobs as they originally existed, we should find that two thirds of the work of the world was theirs and that men have persistently taken that work away from them."

That statement, I think, ought to keep many a winter fireside conversation as warm as the coals of well seasoned applewood. Here is another:

> "When it is recommended woman return to her kitchen fire, she is automatically made a world traveler, since a great part of the cooking of the world goes on from Norway, where they pickle fish, to the South Seas, where they can pineapple. The kitchen fire has taken to hotfooting it abroad, and woman can do nothing but hotfoot it, too, if she is to keep in control of the thing. Hence, she tries for jobs where the advertising of foods is done; she wants to work in canning factories, not only as a laborer but as an executive; she wants to manage tearooms and hotels and restaurants. She tries to get into the promotion of all matters having to do with foods. She likes to work as market commissioner of her native town or district. She likes to handle, in fact, all the modern methods of dealing with food, her most ancient of trades and professions. This is not a man's job."

Maybe I'm wrong, but it seems to me our meat-eating ancestors who lived in caves had to depend on their hunters for three square meals a day. It was later, much later, in the time of the luxury loving Greeks, that mankind first used the word huntress, and she was merely a myth, Diana (no lisp intended).

RIVES MATTHEWS

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

A Wider Good Neighboring

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

FEELINGS in Washington are today strangely mixed. There is on the one hand the "era of good feeling," springing from the result of the election and the business boom. Taken alone, this part of the national atmosphere that sweeps in upon the capital is noteworthy in its scope and intensity. It has its entertaining moments, too, in the Roosevelt-du Pont engagement and in Mr. Hearst's placing his Seattle newspaper "with absolute freedom" into the hands of the President's son-in-law.

But alongside this promise of good times, there are very serious preoccupations about the world situation. The tragic monotone from Spain, the German-Italo-Japanese agreements, the sober and determined British rearmament, all make the people who see the return of prosperity here ask how things can possibly remain happy for the United States if the world does not share more of the same stability.

* * *

In his diplomatic adventures, timeliness is with the President. The American people seem to be broadly conscious that the world situation is precarious, and that they really ought to do something about it. But many of the inhibitions which have prevented positive American action on the world scene since President Wilson's time are still strong. The desire to keep out of trouble in a troubled world is uppermost.

Yet American Presidents are allowed to operate with a very free hand in the Americas. Mr. Roosevelt can therefore go far in the direction of consultative agreements and neutrality embargos at Buenos Aires without much fear of being overridden—so long as he keeps his commitments to the Western Hemisphere. More important, he can make speeches with broad application to European problems, can make oblique approaches to the question of peace organization in the world, all in the name of Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine.

Indeed, so keen is general realization that the United States should be a good neighbor not only in the peaceful New World, but in troubled Europe, that there are signs American opinion would welcome some exercise of President Roosevelt's prerogative toward world peace, not alone Pan-American. He must, of course, be cautious and not go beyond public opinion. But in the alleged expansion of fascist ambitions to include parts of South America, he has an opportunity to make his intervention in world politics on the unchallengeable basis of the Monroe Doctrine—now, perhaps, to be broadened into a real inter-American agreement against aggression.

Thrice in his speech at Rio de Janciro, President Roosevelt referred to the threat of aggression, in words which are understood by all who speak the diplomatic language. The people of the Americas, he said—specifically including Canada by significant mention—"wish to lead their own lives free from desire of conquest and free from fear of conquest." Again he said: "All instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced. We cannot countenance aggression, from wheresoever it may come." And he spoke, again most meaningfully, of "the democratic form of representative government which is the goal of all the American republics."

In all this, President Roosevelt was attempting to rally inter-American opinion against any temptation to stray into the fascist-communist-democratic alignments which grip Europe and Asia. He spoke two days after announcement of the German-Japanese pact. By referring to Canada—a reference speedily noticed and welcomed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in Ottawa—the President was indicating to the English-speaking nations that there are other alignments entirely separate from the two groups in Europe, that the Americas are striving to preserve an area of peace.

* * *

Whether all these references to potential aggression, the open hints about the "hungry dictatorships," and the praise for representative government are quite as neutral as they are intended to be pacific, is of course open to question.

This is the background against which placid and promising internal developments are taking place. Wall street's hiring of Dr. Tugwell, big business' congratulations to Mr. Farley, the myriad statements coming from industrial leaders, and even the four-to-four decision of the Supreme court, tacitly upholding the New York unemployment tax law, are all taken as signs of the "era of good feeling."

Perhaps the most thought-provoking statements of the week came from New England. The resilience and adaptability of business and of American democracy is brought home to all who read when they encounter such statements as this from James W. Hook, the new president of the New England Council: "We must not waste our energies attempting to dissipate the forces that a dynamic people have unleashed, but we must live with them on pacific terms and do our utmost to guide them." Or the similar statement from the council's retiring president, Winthrop L. Carter of Nashua, N. H., who said: "Make no mistake—social reform is here—the verdict of the election was enormously in favor of the workers' democracy. It is up to all thinking men to recognize this new popular control."